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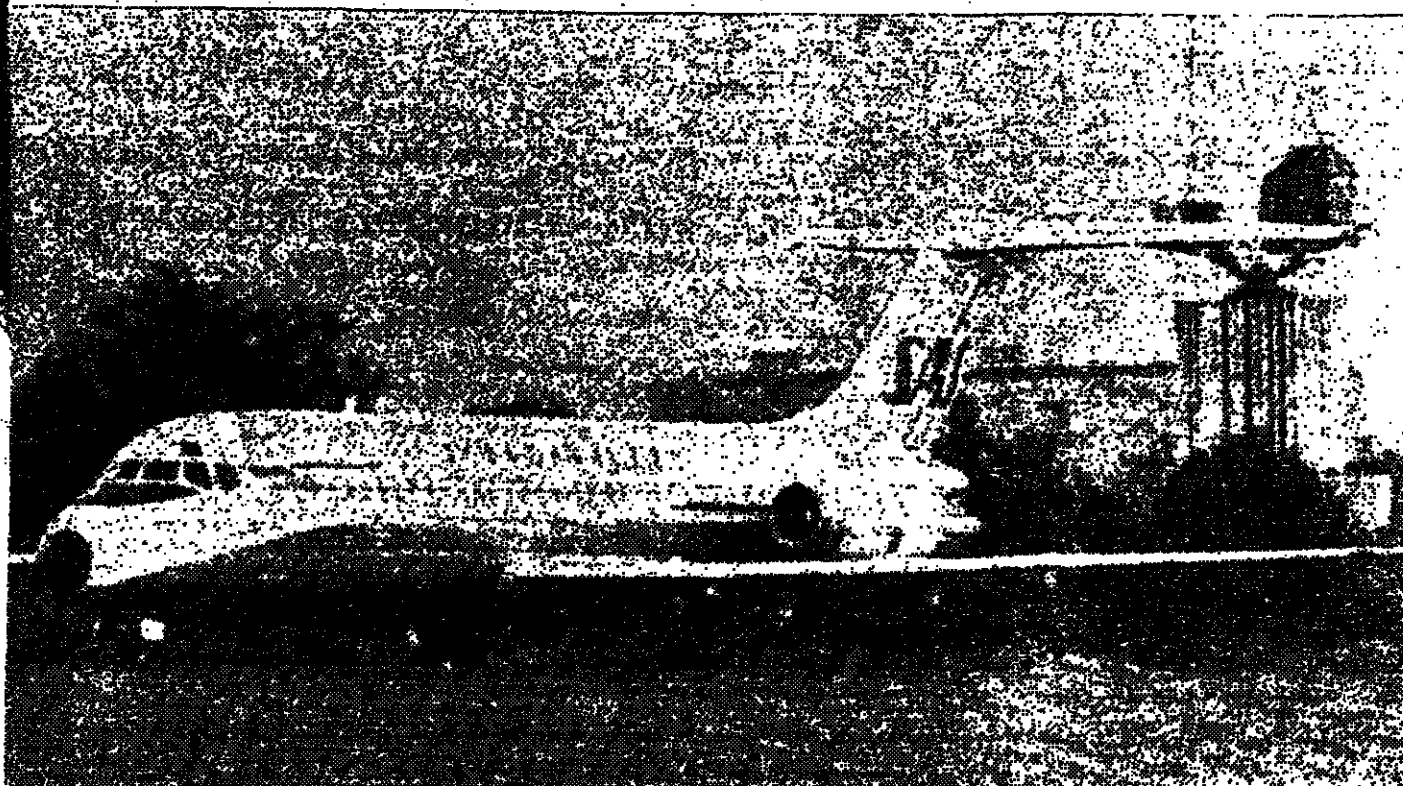
AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (19-21). Tomorrow
Yesterday's temp. 11-59 (16-10). LON-
don: Partly cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (17-18).
Similar. Yesterday's temp. 59-66 (15-19).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 70-80.
Yesterday's temp. 75-88 (24-31).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

Austria	..... 8 S	Lebanon	..... 10 P
Belgium	..... 2 S	Luxembourg	..... 12 L.F.
Denmark	..... 2 S	Malta	..... 12 D.
Eire (inc. tax)	..... 1 P	Netherlands	..... 12 D.
France	..... 1 S	Norway	..... 2 S N.F.
Germany	..... 1 D.M.	Portugal	..... 8 E.C.
Greece	..... 10 D.	Sardinia	..... 18 P.S.
Great Britain	..... 10 D.	Sweden	..... 12 S.F.
India	..... Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	..... 120 S.F.
Italy	..... 120 L.	Turkey	..... T.E.S.
Japan	..... 120 L.	U.S. Military	..... \$2.0
Israel	..... 120 L.	Yugoslavia	..... 8 D.

27,891

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1972

Established 1887



SAS DC-9 held by three Croats who kept passengers as hostages, sits at airport in Malmö, Sweden. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane, with the passengers aboard, if their demands were not fulfilled.

7 Prisoners to Be Freed as Ransom

Croatian Nationalists Hijack Swedish Plane

ALMAÖE, Sweden, Sept. 15 (AP).—Three Croatian nationalists armed with pistols hijacked a Scandinavian Air-System DC-9 and threatened to blow it up unless seven Croats, including two men wanted for murdering the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm, were released from Swedish prisons.

The Swedish government agreed to the demand and by 2 a.m. today, the seven Croat prisoners arrived at Bulltorp airport in two Swedish Air Force helicopters and a specially converted DC-3.

The hijackers were questioned by Justice Minister Lennart Geijer on their willingness to be swapped with the passengers and crew held aboard the hijacked plane.

At 2:45 a.m., there still was no action of what destination the hijackers intended to fly to with the released prisoners.

The hijackers took over the plane with 79 other passengers and crew members during a flight from Gothenburg to Stockholm. Four passengers, including a man suffering from a heart ailment, were allowed to leave the aircraft at Malmö.

The hijacking drama comes just days after Arab guerrillas held 150 of the Israeli Olympic athletes as hostages at the Olympic village in Munich. The dramatic rescue of the hostages, including the death toll in the attack, brought a world outcry for stronger international measures to deal with acts of political violence.



Bernard L. Barker, a police officer.

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP).—The Agriculture Department admitted today that a day ahead of the public announcement of a significant subsidy policy change, it called grain exporters selling wheat to Russia. But it insisted the exporters could not have used this information to gain advantage at the time.

The department's statement followed the admission by an Agriculture Department official yesterday that exporters received such advance information and testimony by another official that they could have used it to make a profit at taxpayers' expense.

Charles Pence, director of the grain division of the department's export marketing service, said that he had telephoned grain

control tower, handling the negotiations.

Officials said that during the flight from Gothenburg to Malmö the hijackers showed the crew explosives they were carrying.

The hijackers apparently were members of the right-wing Croatian separatist organization Ustashi, which has been active since the mid-1930s and has always opposed a federal Yugoslavia, as exists now. During World War II, Ustashi leaders sided with the Nazi invaders.

There are an estimated 60,000 Yugoslavs working in Sweden. Of them, 10,000 to 15,000 are believed to come from Croatia.

Seventeen months ago, two of the Ustashi, Andelko Brajkovic and Miro Raneckic, burst into the Yugoslav Embassy in Stockholm and fatally wounded the ambassador, Vladimir Rolovic, a personal friend of President Tito.

Federal Panel Lists 8 Counts 7 Are Indicted in Washington In Watergate Bugging Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—A federal grand jury indicted seven persons today on charges of breaking into the Democratic National Committee's headquarters to steal documents and install electronic taps to intercept telephone calls and conversations.

The eight-count indictment was returned in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The seven defendants include the five men who were arrested at the Watergate Hotel on the morning of the break-in, G. Gordon Liddy, former counsel to the Finance Committee for the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt, a former White House consultant who was described in the indictment as a friend and associate of Mr. Liddy.

The five others named in the indictment, those arrested at the Watergate, are Bernard L. Barker, a Miami real-estate operator; James W. McCord Jr., a former CIA employee who was a security consultant for the Nixon re-election committee at the time of his arrest; Eugenio R. Martinez, a notary public who was an employee of the Barker firm; Frank A. Sturges, described as an associate of Mr. Barker and a self-described soldier of fortune; and Virgilio R. Gonzalez, a Miami locksmith also described as an associate of Mr. Barker.

Barker in Miami Court

In Miami today, Mr. Barker pleaded not guilty to a charge of fraudulently obtaining a \$25,000 Republican campaign check. He was freed on \$1,000 bond and Judge Paul Baker set trial for Oct. 30 on the felony charge, which is punishable by a prison term of up to five years.

Mr. Barker was accompanied at his bond hearing in criminal court by Henry Rothblatt, the attorney for the five men, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Saigon Unit Reoccupies Quang Tri Citadel Stormed, Fighting Heavy

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (NYT).—South Vietnamese Marines recaptured the Citadel in the heart of Quang Tri City today. American and South Vietnamese officers said, in the most significant victory for the Saigon government since the North Vietnamese launched their offensive six months ago.

American officers in Da Nang said that the marines overran the North Vietnamese command post in the 19th-century Citadel late this afternoon and that the Communist defenders fled toward the Han River, which marks the western boundary of the city.

"The marines have 100 percent of the Citadel grounds," one American officer said, "and they pretty much own 90 percent of the terrain of the town."

In Saigon a spokesman for the South Vietnamese Army said that by 5 p.m. the marines were in "complete control" of the Citadel.

Fighting Continues

The government spokesman said that the North Vietnamese had withdrawn to the west of the Citadel along the river and, as nightfall approached, fighting was continuing near the ruins of the province headquarters.

A well-informed American official in Saigon—blind of unsubstantiated claims by the South Vietnamese government in late July that the Citadel had been retaken—suggested that there might be a few North Vietnamese holding out in pockets of the 50-acre fortress. But he said that he believed enemy resistance was "pretty much over."

Allied military officers said that between two and three battalions of about 500 men each had made their way into the Citadel along with some tanks. The first small group of marines was said to have entered the Citadel through bomb holes in the east wall on Monday.

The North Vietnamese captured Quang Tri City on May 1 in a stunning rout of the South Vietnamese Army's 3d Division. Within a few days, the North Vietnamese had extended their control across the entire northernmost province. Most of the 300,000 residents of the province fled south and are now living in refugee camps in Da Nang.

The province and its capital city were the biggest prize taken by the North Vietnamese in the countrywide offensive that they set in motion on March 30. The loss of the territory was a major embarrassment to President Nguyen Van Thieu. It was regarded as a critical liability at a time when an in-place cease-fire was being discussed with increased frequency.

Saigon forces mounted their first serious counteroffensive to regain the lost territory in Quang Tri and in northern Binh Dinh Province in late June. By the end of July, after government troops managed to plant the South Vietnamese flag on a wall of the Citadel, but were then driven back, battered paratrooper and ranger units were replaced by the marines.

Mr. Thieu had pledged in June (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Henry M. Kissinger leaving Elysée Palace Friday.

Then He Briefs Pompidou

Kissinger, Red Negotiators Hold Discussions in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, held a 90-minute talk with French President Georges Pompidou today after a morning meeting with Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's top peace negotiators.

Emerging from the Elysée Palace after his talk with Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Kissinger would only confirm that he had held talks with Mr. Tho earlier in the day.

"We had a very good talk with the president," Mr. Kissinger said as he entered a black limousine with U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watsen. Mr. Kissinger was believed to have briefed Mr. Pompidou on his recent talks in Moscow, his discussions with the Communist negotiators, U.S. views of European security matters and the European summit meeting.

Mr. Kissinger, who saw British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday to brief him similarly on the Moscow talks, returned to Washington tonight and will hold a news conference there tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger slipped out of London early today and the U.S. Embassy here issued a statement saying only that he was to meet in Paris with the North Vietnamese. This was Mr. Kissinger's 17th secret session with the Communists in an effort to find a way out of the deadlock which has prevailed through 185 meetings of the semipublic talks.

The embassy announcement added, "In accordance with our agreement with the other side, we have no further information to provide you on this meeting."

U.S. Seen Blocking New Term For Schweitzer, IMF Chief

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP).—The United States has in effect vetoed the appointment of Pierre Paul Schweitzer as managing director of the International Monetary Fund for a third five-year term beginning September, 1973. It was learned here tonight.

Mr. Schweitzer, as a result, may announce his resignation shortly after the annual meeting of the IMF scheduled to begin here on Sept. 25.

The U.S. disaffection with Mr. Schweitzer was conveyed directly by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who told Mr. Schweitzer that the United States would not back his re-election. U.S. influence in the IMF is strong enough to make its support necessary.

Mr. Schweitzer, a Frenchman and an economist, has been chief operating officer of the IMF since 1963. He earned the displeasure of former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally last fall by openly calling for a devaluation of the dollar as the U.S. contribution to the realignment of exchange rates subsequently agreed to under the Smithsonian agreement in December, 1971.

U.S. officials said at the time that Mr. Schweitzer's stand had put a crimp in their bargaining position. He has also lately been in the forefront in urging more speed in modernizing the international monetary system. Treasury officials have felt that Mr. Schweitzer, as an international civil servant, was "needing" the United States beyond the scope of his real authority.

Traditionally, the managing director of the IMF has been a European, while the president of the World Bank—the other international financial institution set up at Bretton Woods in 1944—has been an American.

Thus, the leading candidates to be Mr. Schweitzer's successor are two Europeans: Jelle Zijlstra, president of De Nederlandsche Bank, and an IMF governor, and Rinaldo Ossola of the Bank of Italy. Well-informed sources suggested that Mr. Zijlstra has the edge at the moment.

At the same time, it was learned that Jeremy Morse, executive director of the Bank of England, has the inside track for the key

Pompidou Calls EEC To Summit Invitation Letters Go to 9 Nations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 15 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou today sent letters to heads of the nine other countries of the soon-to-be-enlarged European Economic Community inviting them to the EEC summit meeting next month that he had for months threatened to call off.

Mr. Pompidou said the summit would usher in a new phase for the enlarged community. It will be the first summit meeting ever held by the enlarged EEC, which consists of the six original members plus Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, which are to enter Jan. 1.

There is, however, some question whether the Norwegians would attend if Norway votes against joining the EEC in the national referendum Sept. 24. The polls show public sentiment running against the Common Market. The Danes vote a week later, with better chances of public approval.

Mr. Pompidou said that the summit would "without doubt" permit us to contribute to the solution of the Western world's current economic and monetary problems, notably thanks to the practical and basic decisions establishing our intracommunity relations.

Fixed Parities

This paragraph was an apparent reference to the community's decision to maintain fixed parities among currencies with narrow fluctuation margins between their own monies. This is to be supported by funds from the embryonic European central bank established in principle during the Rome meeting of EEC finance ministers earlier this week. Any "flooding" of currencies is strongly discouraged.

The Pompidou letter can hardly be described as far-reaching or ambitious, and it is clear that the nations of Western Europe have decided to go ahead with the Oct. 19 summit because to call it off would have created a psychological shock at the moment the new Europe is supposed to begin functioning.

"For my part," wrote Mr. Pompidou, "I have fervently (that the summit) will lead to the awareness by the members of the community of their solidarity and the necessity to affirm the role of Europe in the world."

Mr. Pompidou first proposed the October summit almost 13 months ago. Later, as the Europeans got involved in various arguments over institutions, relations with the United States and how to proceed with economic and monetary union and world monetary reform, Mr. Pompidou threatened to call it off. These problems still have not been resolved, as was evidenced during the latest Rome meeting.

The summit has three main goals: Move forward with the European economic and monetary union which, it is hoped, will lead to a common currency by 1980; define once and for all the institutional development of the community, and establish its relations with other nations, notably the United States and the third-world countries.

Spain, Russia Sign Trade Pact, First Agreement in 30 Years

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Spain and the Soviet Union, estranged for more than 30 years, today signed their first major treaty—a commercial agreement, since the Spanish Civil War brought Generalissimo Francisco Franco's anti-Communist regime to power in 1939.

The accord was signed in Paris after more than a year of negotiations in Moscow and in the French capital. The two countries agreed to develop their trade and to exchange commercial delegations.

The agreement was to a large extent, the result of a continued effort by Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo to open up Spain's relations with the rest of the world, particularly in Europe.

The possibility of diplomatic relations, which were cut when the Nationalist regime replaced the Second Republic, was strengthened but this was not expected to occur very soon. One major bone of contention that still exists is Spain's continuing claim to about \$600 million in gold that Spanish Republicans officially took from the treasury and deposited in Moscow in 1937. During World War II a Spanish division fought alongside the Germans on the Russian front. It was not until the 1960s that the two countries began to over-

ASA Reports 15 Astronauts Sold Autographs at \$5 Each

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Fifteen astronauts have sold autographs at \$5 a signature, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

Each of the 15 received \$2,500 autographs, from El Walter Mann, the former Cape Kennedy, Fla., salesman who also urged the sale to a German up dealer of 100 souvenir cups smuggled aboard the Apollo-15 moon flight, NASA said.

Five of the astronauts donated autograph receipts to charity, and 10 retained the money and it's doubtful that the government has the right to question position of their own sales, the agency said.

No Longer in Program

Line of the astronauts involved no longer in the space program. The other six are still in corps. NASA declined to identify any of the 15, since no

misuse of government property or personnel was involved.

The autographs were on stamps, postcards and other philatelic material now in Mr. Eisenmann's possession, NASA said. He added that the signatures thus may be commercialized at some future time.

The agency said the astronauts should have sought management advice before trying to sell autographs. It added that they were personally admonished by the director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Tex., and the matter has been reported to the Department of Justice.

NASA commented after release by the Senate Space Committee of a statement on its investigation of incidents associated with the Apollo-15 moon flight. The committee said NASA must put into effect improved controls to prevent future commercialization of this kind.

Lord Fisher, Ex-Archbishop Of Canterbury, Dies at 85

LONDON, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Lord Fisher of Lambeth, 85, a former archbishop of Canterbury, died last night at Sherborne, in Dorset.

Lord Fisher was hospitalized for the 42 million members of the Anglican Communion in Britain and overseas, he was a leading advocate of unity among the world's Christian churches.

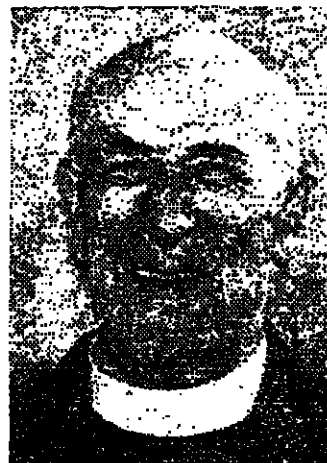
In one of the historic moments of the 20th century—on Dec. 3, 1960—Dr. Fisher visited Pope John XXIII in the Vatican. It was the first such encounter between the Primate of All England and a Roman Pope since the English church separated from Rome in the 16th century.

The archbishop of Canterbury is operational and administrative leader of the Church of England. It is his privilege to crown the kings and queens of England and to preside at their marriage and burial ceremonies.

While he is in office he is also a member of the House of Lords.

Royal Pageantry

During his tenure, starting in 1945, Lord Fisher played an important role both in church affairs and on the stage of royal pageantry. He presided at the marriage of the then Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, the funerals of King George VI and Queen Mother Mary, the corona-



Lord Fisher

tion of Elizabeth and the wedding of Princess Margaret and Anthony Armstrong-Jones.

He served as a president of the World Council of Churches from 1946 to 1954.

To his colleagues, he was a (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

divo

TUNIS	30	78	31
VENICE	13	58	74
VIENNA	14	57	6
WARSAW	11	53	34
WASHINGTON	24	75	55
ST. LOUIS	74	77	72

WEALTH			
	C	F	
ALGERIE	19	65	F
AMSTERDAM	15	68	F
ANKARA	24	73	F
AVIATA	24	71	F
BEIRUT	16	68	F
BELGRADE	16	61	F
BERLIN	14	57	F
BIRMINGHAM	15	65	F
BUCAPES	18	64	F
CAIRO	31	88	F
CASABLANCA	25	77	F
CHICAGO	22	73	F
COSTA DEL SOL	22	73	F
DUBLIN	18	63	F
EDINBURGH	18	61	F
FLORENCE	15	61	F
FRANKFURT	14	57	F
GENEVA	13	63	F
HONG KONG	22	73	F
ISTANBUL	23	73	F
LAS PALMAS	23	73	F
LEBON	24	73	F
LONDON	15	61	F
MADRID	19	66	F
MILAN	11	53	F
MONTREAL	16	61	F
MOSCOW	15	61	F
MUNICH	11	53	F
NEW YORK	21	70	F
NICE	18	61	F
OSLO	13	63	F
PARIS	16	61	F
PRAGUE	14	54	F
ROME	15	61	F
SOFIA	16	63	F
STOCKHOLM	11	53	F
TOKYO	22	73	F
TUNIS	24	73	F
VENICE	15	61	F
VIENNA	18	61	F
WARSAW	11	53	F
WASHINGTON	24	73	F
ZURICH	14	54	F

5-Billion Spending Measure

Largest Postwar Defense Bill Passed by House, 322-40

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—House of Representatives approved the largest spending bill since World War II, 322-40, and refused, after 10 hours of debate, to cut off the Vietnam war.

The bill, which would increase military spending by \$7.6 billion, was passed by a vote of 322-40. It was the largest spending bill since World War II.

The bill would increase military spending by \$7.6 billion, or 1.5 percent, over the current fiscal year. It would also increase the defense budget by \$1.5 billion.

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LOOKING FOR VOTES—Sen. Edward F. Kennedy speaking at news conference in New York Thursday while Sen. George McGovern (right), Democratic presidential candidate, listens. They said that they felt the McGovern campaign is gathering momentum.

Favors Voluntary Guidelines

McGovern Attacks Price-Pay Curb

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern proposed today that President Nixon's wage-price controls be replaced by voluntary guidelines backed up by presidential pressure.

"We must put price stability ahead of special privilege and excess profit," Sen. McGovern said in an address to labor leaders and his own supporters. The speech was his most detailed statement to date of how he hopes to hold down inflation if he wins in November.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, who has been one of Sen. McGovern's chief rivals for the Democratic nomination, greeted the South Dakota senator as he arrived from Hartford, Conn. Later, Sen. McGovern planned to go to Baltimore before ending

an 11-day, 11,000-mile campaign trip to 17 states.

In his Portland speech, Sen. McGovern contended that it is the Nixon administration's economic policies, rather than his own proposals, that are radical, unfair and unsound.

Noting that Mr. Nixon had declared in 1968 that control of inflation was his top domestic priority, the Democratic nominee said, "He has struck out completely."

Sen. McGovern said that wholesale prices have increased in the last three months faster than at any such period since 1951.

In outlining his answer to what he termed "Republican economic radicalism," Sen. McGovern repeated his view that creation of jobs for all who want

them should be the government's top domestic goal.

He outlined a five-step program to combat inflation, including:

• "Voluntary guidelines to restrain prices and not just wages, such as were employed by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations."

• "Profit guidelines to more accurately reflect actual costs." He said that they would reverse what he called a Price Commission practice "of permitting firms to juggle their cost estimates so that they can increase their prices."

• Focusing on "these great concentrations of economic and market power" that he said are the prime contributors to inflation.

• Establishment of a White House review board, composed of representatives of labor, business and consumers, that would advise the President and "marshal and focus public opinion against excessive price and wage increases."

• Presidential power "to reverse flagrant violations of the new guidelines" but only after consultation with the review board.

He said that the Justice Department should enforce anti-trust laws "with firmness and impartiality" to restore competition, which he called "the best defense against higher prices."

The McGovern anti-inflation approach was described by one aide as "jawboning with teeth," an extension of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's program to use presidential pressure to "jawbone" unions and management to hold down wage and price increases.

In introducing Sen. McGovern, Sen. Muskie said that the nominee had "the guts to stick with his own candidacy in days when it must have been regarded as very discouraging."

He called Sen. McGovern "a man who can get things done," adding that "he has made it possible for me, for example, to spend more time in Maine."

Nixon Supports Hollywood Effort To Curb Reruns

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT)—President Nixon yesterday placed his administration firmly behind efforts being made by Hollywood unions to force the three television networks to cut back on the number of reruns they program in prime evening time.

The President made his views known in a letter to the Screen Actors Guild, a letter in which he suggested that unless the networks voluntarily reduce the amount of prime time devoted to reruns, "we will explore whatever regulatory recommendations are in order."

The text of his letter was released to coincide with a speech delivered in San Francisco by the director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, Clay T. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead referred to "the spreading blight of reruns."

Spokesmen for the three major networks made the uniform rejoinder that the chief reason the networks program reruns is the spiraling cost of film production in the West Coast studios.

By Experts Meeting in The Hague

NATO Asked to Study Urban Traffic

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15 (IHT)—Traffic experts from throughout Western Europe and North America decided today to call on NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society to help under the urban traffic snarl.

Winding up a three-day organizational meeting in The Hague, national delegations found general consensus on what problems were ripe for CCMS action and on the priorities of urgency among these problems.

The priorities spotlighted by the experts indicate a desire to take steps, such as demonstration projects, to find short-term remedies for today's traffic headaches.

One remedy receiving intense attention from the delegates was the exclusive bus lane. Theoretically, it would ban all traffic except buses from a highway lane or street lane, allowing 1,200 buses an hour to zoom down that lane, carrying more than 60,000 people.

If this potential could be approached, present highways would be adequate to handle rush-hour traffic in many major urban areas. Vast highway construction sums would otherwise have to be spent to handle the same load by private cars, said at great expense to the environment.

The CCMS project would focus on how this immense potential can best be achieved in the near future. A number of cities have already created exclusive bus lanes. The Shirley Highway bus lane, for example, speeds buses into Washington, D.C., but when they reach the city they become bogged down in traffic and lose much of the time gained outside the city.

Johannesburg System

As an approach to making bus lanes equally effective within the city, the experts were especially interested in the Johannesburg, South Africa, system, in which entire streets are reserved to buses. Any private car using the street to go to an address on the street must turn right at the first corner, staying on the street for only one block.

This is thought to be one area in which demonstration projects in selected Western cities could yield great results.

Any big gains in rapid-transit speeds will not necessarily attract more riders, in the opinion of the CCMS experts, if riders cannot get from home to the nearest station easily. Facing this reality, the delegates discussed such factors as parking lots at stations and feeder buses.

But it is likely that CCMS work will be devoted especially to what is sometimes called the "dial-a-bus" system. (In some places in Europe, it is the "Buxi.") Citizens in some parts of Regina, Canada, can now, for example, dial their phone and be picked up by a mini-bus which takes them to the main bus terminal.

This service costs the rider 25 cents, with a free transfer at the bus station. The system is doing better financially than the old bus system it replaced.

Experts from at least five NATO nations will be giving a high priority to seeing if this is

the solution to the transportation problems of sparsely populated suburbs.

Any solution for today's traffic may, of course, be out-distanced by tomorrow's greater demands. So the CCMS project is expected to include studies of ways to forecast the city transportation needs of the future. Here NATO may enter uncharted international territory—no major attempt at standardization of travel forecasting has ever been made.

Forecasting is enormously expensive for any city. Several experts believe that such forecasting could be enormously simplified and, through standardization, made available to many cities which could not otherwise afford it.

In their concern about moving people, the delegates did not forget the problem of moving things. In all Western countries, the movement of goods within cities drains more of the community's resources than is necessary. The question, the experts

found, is double-edged: The most efficient movement of goods (the economic factor) is not always the easiest to live with (the environmental factor).

Although the Americans were most anxious to work on pickup-and-delivery systems, and the British were especially interested in how goods get from one vehicle to the next in the journey, and still others were concerned with getting merchandise in auto-free shopping malls, the general and common worry about urban goods movement is certain to get early CCMS attention.

All of these urban transportation factors had a place in some German ideas on a possible overall study of short-distance transport, another likely starter for the NATO committee.

If CCMS, which meets in Brussels in November, approves the work done this week in The Hague, NATO will be in the unenviable position of having to worry, officially, about that 20th-century agony, the traffic jam.

NATO Calls Warsaw Forces A Potential Threat to Peace

ISTANBUL, Sept. 15 (UPI)—North Atlantic allies said today the military capability of Moscow and its Warsaw Pact partners goes "far beyond" defense requirements and poses a potential threat to world peace.

"It would be extremely dangerous to rely upon Soviet intentions, especially since its growing military capability gives it increased political leverage," NATO ministers said at the conclusion of their 18th council session.

NATO foreign and defense ministers called for "adequate" defense against any form of "military adventure or political blackmail."

They said defense of the NATO flank regions—such as Turkey and Greece—were as important as defense of Western Europe and said an unbridled flow of Middle East oil was increasingly important to all NATO members.

"Western Initiatives"

"The recent withdrawal of some Soviet personnel from Egypt perhaps provides an opportunity for new Western initiatives," a final communiqué said.

The ministers said the NATO presence in Western Europe had preserved security for 23 years for members, made economic recovery possible and permitted an approach toward East-West negotiations. But, the ministers said:

"A potential threat remains. The capability of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact continues to increase, in relation to that of NATO countries, and goes far beyond what is required for defense."

NATO ministers endorsed the idea of closer relations with Eastern Europe, but warned against premature optimism, especially any thinking that progress will be easy or rapid.

They also called for Western nations planning an all-European summit conference to define their objectives and state them publicly in advance. "These objectives should include the free movement of peoples, ideas and information," they said.

NATO Maneuvers

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (AP)—The biggest joint maneuvers in the history of NATO continued today off the coast of Norway. Called Strong Express, they

will go on until Sept. 28. The exercises will concentrate on Norway's far north, near the region where the Soviet Union bases its strongest fleet and many of its nuclear-missile submarines. NATO ships will "protect" a landing scheduled for Sunday of 3,000 American, British and Dutch marines in the Tromsø area.

Warsaw Pact Games End

PRAGUE, Sept. 15 (AP)—Shield 72, one of "the biggest military exercises" of Warsaw Pact armies, ended today after four days, the news agency CTK reported.

They were held on Czechoslovak territory, but it was never disclosed exactly where or how many troops were involved. Sources placed the maneuver area near Bratislava and believed some 100,000 soldiers took part.

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Nixon Asks Senate to Ratify '71 Pact on Airliner Hijacking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Nixon asked the Senate today to ratify a 1971 treaty aimed at curbing sabotage and terrorist attacks against aircraft and air travelers.

He said that such acts pose "an increasingly grave threat to civil aviation around the world."

Meanwhile, a 15-nation group began its final session here on another proposed accord to provide for enforcement of the treaty. Mr. Nixon discussed it, would require action against nations not living up to agreements against air piracy.

"Events have shown that no country or area is exempt from human tragedy and immense costs which result from such criminal acts," Mr. Nixon said in his letter to the Senate.

Signed in Montreal

The 1971 treaty, known formally as the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against

the Safety of Civil Aviation, was signed at Montreal about a year after an international conference at The Hague adopted a treaty to punish those who hijack aircraft and are subject to severe punishment.

Mr. Nixon said that the treaty has been signed by the United States and 35 other countries and that "it is hoped that all states will join in this major step to deter the peril of air piracy."

The treaty requires extradition and prosecution of offenders when they are found.

"It is designed," Mr. Nixon wrote, "to insure the prosecution of saboteurs and other terrorists who attack aircraft, and it can help serve to quell this increasingly serious problem for civil aviation worldwide."

The treaty being discussed at the Washington conference still has a long way to go and considerable opposition. One of its leading supporters doubts that it will be put forward for ratification before 1974.

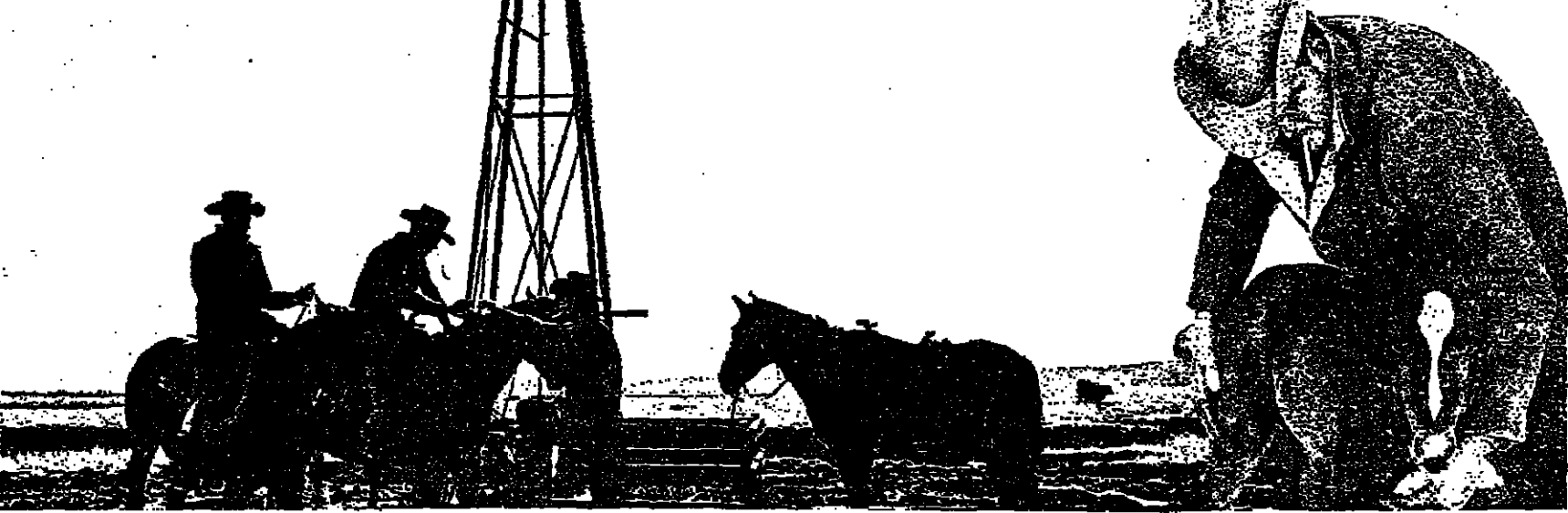
Midwest Shaken By Light Tremor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—An earth tremor shook a wide area of the Midwest at 12:23 a.m. today but apparently caused little damage.

Reports of buildings shaking, furniture shifting and dishes rattling in kitchen cupboards poured into newspapers, weather stations and police headquarters in Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The tremor was felt as far north as Oshkosh, Wis., as far east as Chicago and northern Indiana, as far south as central Illinois and as far west as eastern Iowa. The National Earthquake Information Center at Boulder, Col., said that the tremor registered 4 to 5 on the Richter scale.

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Lord Fisher, 85 Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury Dies

(Continued from Page 1)
"down-to-earth" churchman. He had started work as a young man as a vigorous, affable schoolmaster. He was able to shock people and stir bitter debate merely by declaring Christian doctrine.

A typical instance occurred in 1958 when he was asked about his reaction to the idea, put forward by Philip Toynbee, that the best way to avoid nuclear destruction was to surrender.

"I am convinced that it is never right to settle any policy simply out of fear of the consequences," he said.
"For all I know it is within the providence of God that the human race should destroy itself."

Family Planning
On another occasion, he declared that family planning was a positive Christian duty.

In a discussion about the pos-

sible existence of the devil, he stated:

"Even to the devil one must allow a place for charity now and again."

In 1959, the archbishop created another stir when he urged that adultery be made a criminal offense. Under English common law, adultery is not considered a crime but a matter for censure by the church.

The year before, Lord Fisher said that the Church of England had been a "pretty brutal mother" in its early dealings with the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He declared that after receiving a doctor of theology degree from the General Theological Seminary in New York.

As archbishop, he frequently made friendly gestures toward non-Anglican religious groups. He appeared on the platform at the final meeting of the revival campaign of the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, in London in 1964. He attended the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., the same year.

But he had more reservations than his successor, Dr. Michael Ramsey, on the issue of a union between the Church of England and the Methodist Church.

Attitude to Communism

Lord Fisher favored contacts with Communist countries but recognized the hostility of Communist teachings and its persecution of many church leaders.

In December, 1955, he approved the threat of the hydrogen bomb as a deterrent to Communism, insofar as it meant buying time, but he cautioned against actually using it, saying it was "absolutely useless."

On Jan. 17, 1961, when Lord Fisher, then 73 years old, read his statement of resignation to the startled leaders of the Anglican Church, they were completely surprised. He told them: "My vigor has not declined, but, day by day, my stock of patience diminishes, and that is why I feel the time has come."

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS	ENGLAND—LONDON
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (18). Tel.: 720-22-51. Sunday Masses 8:30-10:30 (Sung).	THE AMERICAN CHURCH in London, 13 N. Audley St., W.1. Worship Services 11 a.m. Church School 9:45 a.m. International Interdenominational. Rev. W. M. Schottaus D.D.
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 86 Rue des Bons Enfants, Rue de Malmesbury. Sun. 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Les Godards." Tel.: 968-37-78. Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Meridien, Metro: Porte Maillot.	GERMANY—MUNICH The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Holzstr. 9 bus S.5. 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform.: Tel.: 528534. Pastor R. W. Terry.
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 56 Ave. Hoche (18). Saturday Mass: 8:30 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin) 10:30 & 11:15 a.m. (English). 12:15 (L) 4:30 (L) Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	GERMANY—DRESDEN ST. MARY'S R.C. Masses in Oberursel Sat. 8 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. Cat. 10 a.m. in Frankfurt Dom. 12:30 p.m. Fr. Beck At der Heide 30, Oberursel. Ph. 5247.
METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris-16. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.	SPAIN—MADRID COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID (Protestant interdenominational), worship services in English each Sunday at 11:00 a.m. in Eurobuilding. Padre Damien, 23, Madrid.
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. Holy Communion: 8:30 Sunday School Registration 10 a.m. SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45 The Very Rev. Sturges L. Riddle, D.D., Dean, Canon Roger Tilden, Frederick Northrop, Seminarian, Norman Frost, Director of Music. Episcopal - all denominations and visitors warmly welcomed. 23 Ave. George-V, Metro George-V.	SWITZERLAND—ZURICH INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH of Zurich Worship & Sun. School 11 a.m. Holy Communion: 9:15. Family Worship and Study Classes, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (R.C.) at all services 1st Sunday of month.
THE AMERICAN CHURCH 85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e Church School will open Sept. 17. Worship: 11 a.m. —WHO, ME?— Dr. Edwin H. Toller, preaching, Mrs. Gail D. Danson, Director of Christian Education, George V. Askew Jr., Intern-minister, E. J. Fendler, Org. (Interdenominational-International)	SWITZERLAND—GENEVA THE AMERICAN CHURCH (Emmanuel Episcopal), Rue Alfred Vaucher, 2 a.m., Holy Communion: 9:15. Family Worship and Study Classes, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (R.C.) at all services 1st Sunday of month.
	U.S.S.R.—MOSCOW ANGELICAN AND NONDENOMINATIONAL Services every Sunday, Call: U.S. Embassy 232-00-11 or Rev. R. Stephenson (Chaplain), 33-35 for time and location of services.



PAPAL PATH—A carpet is stretched across St. Mark's Square as Venice prepares for Saturday's visit of Pope Paul VI. He will visit the city for a few hours flying on to Udine, north of Trieste, to attend Italy's National Eucharistic Congress.

Obituaries

Theodore Bennahum, 66, Financier

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Theodore Bennahum, 66, an international financier, died today of cancer in Mount Sinai Hospital here. Mr. Bennahum lived in New York and Paris.

He was president of the Project Development Co. of Geneva and was active in mineral exploration and energy development in Europe, North Africa and Latin America. A friend of the Shah of Iran and of the Moroccan royal family, he took part in many national development enterprises in those countries.

As president of the former Reynolds Construction Co. of New York, later absorbed by the Israel National Construction Corp., he built the first U-2 base for the U.S. Air Force in 1959, and the American pavilion for the Moscow Trade Fair in 1958.

He was born in Russia, a member of a family active in Zionist

affairs since 1890, and joined the early Baganah, or Jewish militia, in Haifa in 1922. Later, under the British rule in Palestine, he was a leading member of the Irgun, or Jewish underground forces.

Mr. Bennahum came to the United States in 1940 and developed his first shipping business. In later years, he lived in New York and in Paris, where he represented Allen & Co., investment bankers, General Electric Co., and other international ventures.

An art collector, he had maintained a salon in Paris frequented

by artists, musicians, actors.

Harry Kip

PORT HURON, Mich. (NYT).—Harry Kipke, University of Michigan football coach, who twice All-American half died here yesterday.

Mr. Kipke served as head coach from 1929. Big Ten teams won national league titles national championships

A.B. (Bull) Hane

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP).—A.B. (Bull) Hane, owner of Ochsborne world's largest breed of thoroughbred race horses, died here yesterday. He was a the Kentucky Derby Group, which owns Downs, site of the de

78 Die in Korean Floods

SEOUL, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Torrential rains in the southeastern part of Korea have killed 78 persons and 25 are missing, the Central Disaster Relief Headquarters here said today. Nearly 5,000 persons were homeless.

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Arms Keep Going to Arabs

French Ex-Official Threatens Implicate 48 in Scandals

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prof. Bernard L'Amore, a former official now threatening to expose the "Arab" arms scandal, said today that he would implicate 48 "public personalities" with 126 official documents in a "deliberate" attempt to "deliver" to "Arab" nations.

L'Amore, a former member of the French government, said he had been "delivered" to "Arab" nations by the French government. He said he had been "delivered" to "Arab" nations by the French government. He said he had been "delivered" to "Arab" nations by the French government.

L'Amore, who was dismissed from the French government in 1968, said he had been "delivered" to "Arab" nations by the French government. He said he had been "delivered" to "Arab" nations by the French government.

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Spain Strike Heads to Companies

MADRID, Sept. 15 (UPI)—A strike by 15,000 industrial and construction workers from 13 companies, the largest in Spain, is expected to begin today.

The strike, which is being called by the UGT union, is expected to begin today. It is the largest strike in Spain since 1968. The strike is being called by the UGT union.

The strike is being called by the UGT union. It is the largest strike in Spain since 1968. The strike is being called by the UGT union.

MISSING PERSONS



LEE WILMA SOBER KORSCHUN

NATIONALITY: American
PLACE OF BIRTH: Baltimore, Maryland
AGE: 31 yrs. DOB: 5/16/41
HEIGHT: 5'8"
WEIGHT: 130 lbs
HAIR: Dark Brown, wavy
EYES: Blue
COMPLEXION: Fair
TATTOOS: Left ring finger, partially visible
ST. MARKS: 7/19/72 in New York, N.Y.
ISSUED: 7/19/72 (limited)

BACKGROUND: Mother and son left New York, N.Y. on July 23, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received \$75,000.

REWARD: \$50,000 is offered for information leading to their whereabouts. If located, please call collect to:

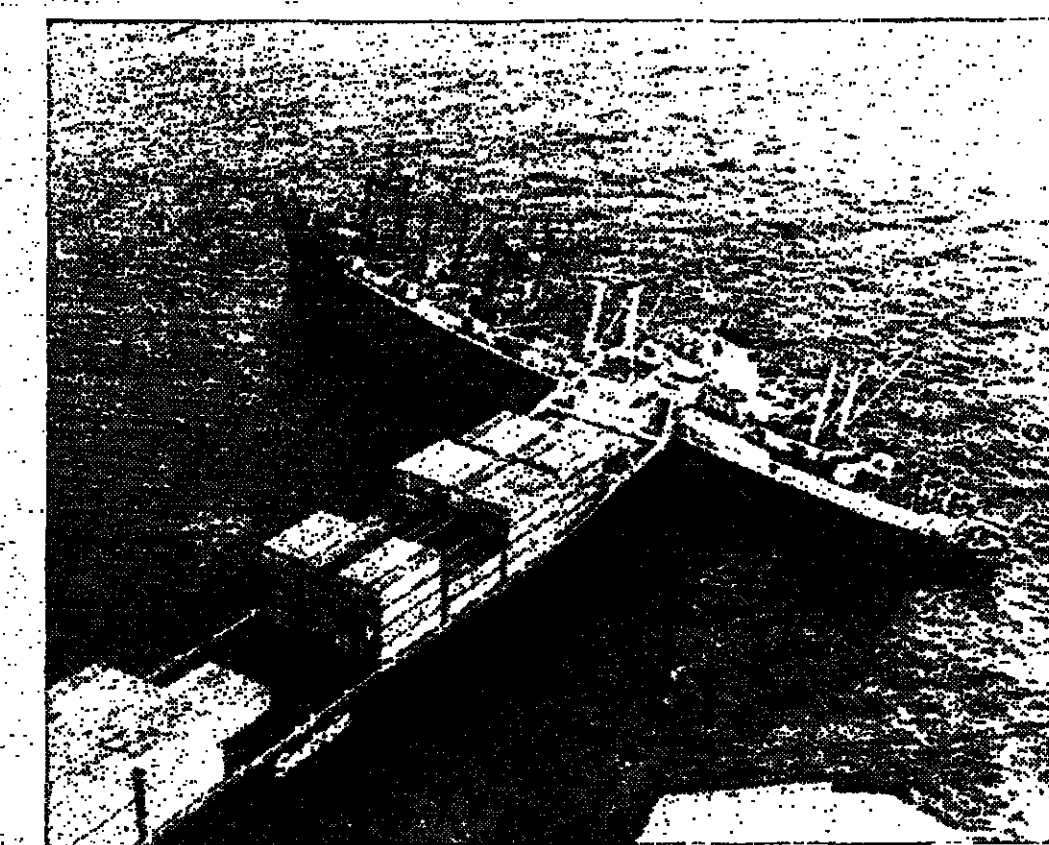


STUART BLAIR KORSCHUN

NATIONALITY: American
PLACE OF BIRTH: Goldboro, N.C.
AGE: 10 yrs. DOB: 6/19/62
HEIGHT: 4'7"
WEIGHT: 71 lbs
HAIR: Dark Brown, reddish overtones
EYES: Brown
COMPLEXION: Fair
TATTOOS: None
ST. MARKS: Fingert on nose - large hole
U.S. PASSPORT No. C-1918116
ISSUED: 7/19/72 in New York, N.Y.
(Traveling on mother's passport)

BACKGROUND: Mother and son left New York, N.Y. on July 23, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received \$75,000.

REWARD: \$50,000 is offered for information leading to their whereabouts. If located, please call collect to:



Man Lost in Ship Collision; Oil No Threat to U.S. Coast

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 15

A 10-mile oil slick formed after two freighters collided (photo above) 10 miles off the North Carolina coast yesterday.

The 150-foot-wide slick had earlier been drifting slowly toward the beaches of Cape Hatteras but "has now turned around and is moving out to sea," the spokesman said.

The oil began leaking into the

Atlantic when the bulk carrier Republica de Colombia was rammed amidships in calm seas by the American freighter Trans-Hawaii.

One man was missing and believed dead in the demolished engine room of the Republica de Colombia. Four injured crewmen from the vessel were taken by Coast Guard helicopters to a hospital in Elizabeth City, N.C.

The two ships still were locked together by a tangle of wreckage, and the Coast Guard said if they

were separated the Republica de Colombia would be in danger of sinking.

A Coast Guard party boarded the Republica de Colombia early today to check damage and to search for the missing chief engineer, Miguel Antonio Darago, who was on duty below deck when the collision took place.

The remainder of those aboard the Colombian ship, including five stowaways, were taken aboard the American vessel.

Brandt's Plan on Elections Is Confirmed

OPFERHAUSEN, West Germany, Sept. 15 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt confirmed today that he would clear the way for pre-term elections "in the immediate future" by calling for a vote of confidence in West Germany's parliament.

Brandt's announcement was made to a meeting of his Social Democratic party in this Ruhr area town. Reliable information obtained earlier indicated that he would ask that the vote be taken Wednesday.

Parliament could be dissolved a few days later, clearing the way for elections on Nov. 19, nearly a year before a new election would have been required by law.

Mr. Brandt pledged in June to call for the confidence vote after several government legislators switched sides, leaving the chancellor without a majority in the 496-member parliament.

The confidence vote is usually demanded by a chancellor seeking parliamentary support for his policies.

He is using the vote as the only device the constitution permits for the dissolution of the Bundestag, or lower house, before its four-year term is ended.

When, in the immediate future, I shall put a vote of confidence to the members of parliament, it will in reality be aimed at dissolving the Bundestag and opening the path to new elections," Mr. Brandt explained today.

The real confidence question is logically directed toward the voters. They will have to decide whether they support the few parliamentarians... who let us down or whether they want to express their confidence anew in greater measure," he said.

Mr. Brandt's remarks reflected concern that the loss of the confidence vote would be seen by unsophisticated voters as a genuine parliamentary rejection of his policies rather than a device to obtain new elections.

A spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats, commenting on Mr. Brandt's speech, said Mr. Brandt "still does not want to admit the wreck of his policies," the spokesman said. He also demanded a clear announcement on the date of the confidence vote.

Brandt Ally Retires
MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prof. Carlo Schmid, vice-president of the West German Bundestag and one of the most prominent personalities in Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, announced last night that he is retiring.

Mr. Schmid, 75, who took an active part in drawing up West Germany's postwar constitution, told voters in his Mannheim constituency that he will not seek re-election to the next Bundestag.

Bonn Said to Evade Embargo On Arms With Aid of France

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 15.—The West German government has entered into a secret agreement with France which, in effect, enables German manufacturers to get around official embargoes on arms sales to controversial markets.

The existence of the agreement, which was signed by former Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt late in 1971, was revealed by Wehrdienst, a newsletter covering military affairs. The Defense Ministry had no comment but foreign diplomatic and commercial sources indicated that they were aware of such an agreement.

The news is particularly embarrassing to the Social Democratic government which, when it was in opposition, was a consistent critic of arms sales to countries that had undemocratic regimes.

The details, as outlined by Wehrdienst, appeared to show that the agreement violated West German embargoes on sales to any country that is in conflict or likely to be in conflict with its neighbors.

In the past, the rules have even been applied to some NATO countries. Mr. Schmidt is one of the most popular Social Democratic politicians. He is expected to play a major role in the forthcoming election campaign, which Chancellor Willy Brandt will begin next week by demanding a vote of confidence from the deadlocked parliament.

The newsletter reported on one violation of West German embargoes through the new agreement. This involved shipping five tank chassis to France, where anti-aircraft weapons were mounted on them.

The equipment was destined for Brazil, the newsletter said. Brazil has been on the embargo list since the military took power there.

The secret agreement appears to give West German arms manufacturers a share in a lucrative market, which has been dominated by France among the European powers. The French actively have sought to sell arms and warplanes in sensitive areas.

Libya has been a prime customer. West German arms manufacturers long have envied their French colleagues because of the relatively open field left them by their government. The Franco-German agreement appears to meet their wishes.

It is not clear why Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats placed themselves in such an exposed position by going along with the deal, Los Angeles Times.

market, which has been dominated by France among the European powers. The French actively have sought to sell arms and warplanes in sensitive areas.

Whitelaw Condemns Strikers

Woman, 91, and Soldier Die As Violence Sweeps Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 15 (AP)—Northern Ireland's sectarian strife claimed two more lives today as a wave of bombings and shootings spread havoc throughout Belfast.

The British government warned the province's militant Protestants that it would not be blackmailed by politically motivated strikes, such as the electricity workers' walkout which has plunged areas of the city into blackouts in the past week.

One of those to die today was a 91-year-old woman, injured in an explosion that turned the Imperial Hotel into a raging inferno last night. A passing motorist was killed as his car burst into flames.

The hotel, in the mainly Roman Catholic Cliftonville district of North Belfast, was known as a favorite drinking haunt of guerrillas of the underground Irish Republican Army. Police were reluctant to blame either of the warring Catholic and Protestant communities for the blast.

An army spokesman said the bomb contained between 150 and 200 pounds of explosives.

The aged woman was injured as she lay in bed in her home near the hotel. The blast injured 50 other persons.

Soldier Killed
The other death was a British soldier wounded in a shooting incident Aug. 23 while patrolling the streets of Londonderry.

The deaths brought the fatality toll to 559 since strife began in Northern Ireland three years ago. This year alone 344 people have lost their lives.

Bombing set off new blasts in the Belfast city center. One explosion wrecked a paint store in Castle Street, a main shopping thoroughfare, setting off a blaze that damaged neighboring buildings.

Three soldiers suffered gunshot wounds in a street battle with guerrillas in the Catholics' Lower Falls Road area.

In Armagh, near the border with the Irish Republic, a masked guerrilla armed with a sub-machine gun sprayed a policeman's car with bullets. The windows were shattered and one of the shells lodged in the driver's seat, but the policeman emerged unscathed.

William Whitelaw, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, warned workers who struck for "purely political ends" that the government would not be blackmailed.

In an obvious reference to this week's power strikes, Mr. Whitelaw told the Northern Ireland Economic Council: "If anyone thinks that the government is

going to be blackmailed in this way, I hope they will now realize that this is not so. In the end, it will only do harm to the economy of Northern Ireland."

As Mr. Whitelaw spoke, the power workers voted to end their five-day strike. It was called by Protestant workers to protest the killing of two Protestants by British paratroopers in a riot in the Protestant Shankill district of Belfast last week. The army said the two men had been shooting at troops.

Five in U.S. Get Bail
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas has granted bail for five Irish-Americans who have been in a Texas prison for 11 weeks for refusing to assist a grand jury investigating possible weapons shipments to the IRA in Northern Ireland.

Justice Douglas signed the order last Tuesday and it was released today by the Supreme Court. An earlier plea for bail was denied by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Justice Douglas ruled that the five men, Kenneth Dierney, Michael Reilly, Daniel Crawford, Thomas Laffey and Paschal Morahan, should be freed until the Supreme Court rules on their appeal. It is based on their charge that the government made an illegal wiretap in the case.

U.S. Sub Tender To Be Based at Italian Island

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).

The Navy announced today plans to use the Italian island of La Maddalena as home port for elements of the Sixth Fleet.

A spokesman said an agreement with Italy to reassign the submarine tender Howard W. Gilmore from Key West, Fla., to La Maddalena "is in the final stages of completion."

La Maddalena, a small island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, is a vacation resort and fishing port with about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly concentrated in the island's single village. It also serves as an Italian Navy base.

No date was given for the move, which will involve 35 officers and 883 enlisted men assigned to the Gilmore.

Under the arrangement, the men will be able to bring their families with them once adequate housing has been arranged, the spokesman said. He said 813 dependents are expected to make the move.

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, September 16-17, 1972 *

The Mexican Laundry And the Presidency

The Watergate-Republican campaign financing affair has graduated. It can no longer be viewed as a caper or a funny cops-and-robbers game. The staff report of the House Banking and Currency Committee suggests that some of the deepest suspicions about this whole matter are quite real and that the bundle of issues involved go to the very heart of the American political process. We have repeatedly called for the administration, Maurice Stans and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President to spread the facts not just about the Watergate affair but also about the details of the \$10-million secret campaign fund before the public. They have not chosen to do so and the facts have been seeping out in a manner that indicates that all the parties involved have something very large to hide.

Consider some of the facts that we know. The Nixon campaign committee collected \$10 million in a hurry and refused to tell anyone where it came from. Two months later, four men were apprehended in the wee hours of the morning in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Later, it was established that \$114,000 of Republican campaign funds—some of it "laundered" through Mexico—had been deposited in the account of one of the men caught in the headquarters. Then we learned that \$25,000 of that money came from Dwayne Andreas, a man who later received speedy approval of a federal bank charter in which he was interested—even though the shopping center in which the bank was to be built would not be completed until 1974 or 1975.

But, through it all, the administration and the Nixon campaign officials have urged us to believe that a) nobody at the top of the campaign or the administration had anything to do with the Watergate affair and b) we should trust the investigations being conducted by the FBI for Mr. Kleindienst's Department of Justice and by members of the administration and the Nixon committee staff. As we have said before, the Republicans have framed the issue correctly. The question is: How much can we trust our national leaders and their top political operatives to deal with these scandals?

Apparently, according to the Banking and Currency staff committee report, not very much. Mr. Stans, a former budget director

and cabinet officer—upon whom we have repeatedly called for the facts—can't get his story straight. First he said he had no knowledge of the Mexican transfer of about \$100,000 and then, after a high official in his finance operation said he made the transfer with Mr. Stans's authority, Mr. Stans finally recalled that indeed he had heard something about the transfer. So, now we're getting somewhere. Somebody at the top at least knew something about the fast shuffle of funds through Mexico that was to finance the Watergate affair.

Then comes news of the suitcase jammed full of cash and securities worth \$700,000 carried to Washington on a corporate jet and delivered to the Nixon campaign committee. That, somehow, isn't quite the way Americans expect their presidential campaigns to be financed. It may be somewhat close to how we expect big-time hoods to operate, but it is certainly not what we expect from the men who ask us to let them govern our country or from the men who are close to them.

So, that brings us back to the twin questions of trust and the public's right to the facts about where the money came from and what was promised for it. Since the Committee for the Re-Election of the President seems disinclined to give us those facts, there are only two other possible avenues for the information to get to the public. The first is Lawrence O'Brien's lawsuit against the Nixon campaign committee and the second is the hearing which Congressman Wright Patman has proposed for the House Banking and Currency Committee. Both events should proceed at full speed. If Judge Richey throws out Mr. O'Brien's suit on a technicality, the suspicion that it was a politically motivated act will never be quelled; and if, on what its staff has developed, the Banking and Currency Committee refuses to go after the full facts, suspicions that much darker deeds are being hidden will abound.

This matter has now passed beyond narrow partisanship and goes to the heart of the people's governance of themselves, for these questions have to do with how much we are to be allowed to know in order to make decisions about who is to lead us and also about whether the country can be bought and sold while the people stand by helplessly and watch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Grain Game

America's amber waves of grain seem to be on their way to feeding the (Communist) world, a far better use for them than rotting away in heavily subsidized silos. The sale of almost 20 million bushels of wheat to China, plus the much larger \$750 million grain transaction with the Soviet Union announced in July, represent important breakthroughs in East-West trade.

Furthermore, presidential aid Henry A. Kissinger was said to have made "significant progress" toward reaching broader trade agreements during his current visit to Moscow, with records in the works that could amount to trade exchanges worth a billion dollars or more.

All this is to the good. Unfortunately, a seedier side of at least the Soviet grain sale may be coming into view, as the administration seems once again to be operating on an assumption that, if the outcome is spectacular enough, the electorate will just not concern itself about possible special favors to special interests.

There seem to have been extraordinary windfall profits from the deal, going not to farmers but to a few dealers who managed to place grain futures orders before the scope of the Soviet purchase became known. In addition, two former officials of the Department of Agriculture, the men who had been directly responsible for grain negotiations with Moscow, left the government a month before the transaction was concluded and promptly took up executive positions with exporters who now stand to profit.

There is as yet no proof of the ominous charges of Sen. McGovern and others that the two officials possessed and carried specific inside information to their new employers. There is conflicting evidence on the question whether the stunning size of the Soviet purchase could have been known in Washington at the time they left their public posts. But Agriculture Secretary Butz has admitted that even last May the officials involved "felt that there would be a Russian sale down the road."

It is only proper that Congress follow two proposed lines of investigation. Congressman

Purcell, Democrat of Texas, has opened hearings into the financial issues of the deal as it affects the farmers—specifically the matter of a special export subsidy granted for one week of heavy trading late last month at a cost to the taxpayer estimated at \$100 million.

At the same time, Rep. Rosenthal, Democrat of New York, is raising important questions about the practice of public servants moving directly into private firms that stand to benefit from knowledge acquired in their official positions. Federal statutes are specific in regulating this, including imposing a one-year waiting period for private activities involving matters over which the former government employee "was directly and substantially interested (or which were) under his official responsibility." This statute has seldom been adequately enforced particularly in cases of former Pentagon employees moving into defense-related industries.

In this, as in previous instances, the administration is showing serious disregard for the need for public disclosure of relevant facts. Secretary Butz seems to believe that a simple denial of impropriety, coupled with denunciations of the Democratic presidential candidate for even suggesting such a thing, is a sufficient assurance to the public. It is not.

Nor is it good enough to say that the Justice Department is investigating to see if there were any conflict-of-interest offenses—just as it is not good enough to let the Justice Department be the "impartial" investigator of alleged financial irregularities of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, or of the clumsy break-in and eavesdropping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Butz says it's "the name of the game" when some giant trading companies happened to make money out of the Soviet grain deal. It is reasonable now for congressmen and voters to ask exactly what are the rules of the game which the administration is playing with special interests and the public good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

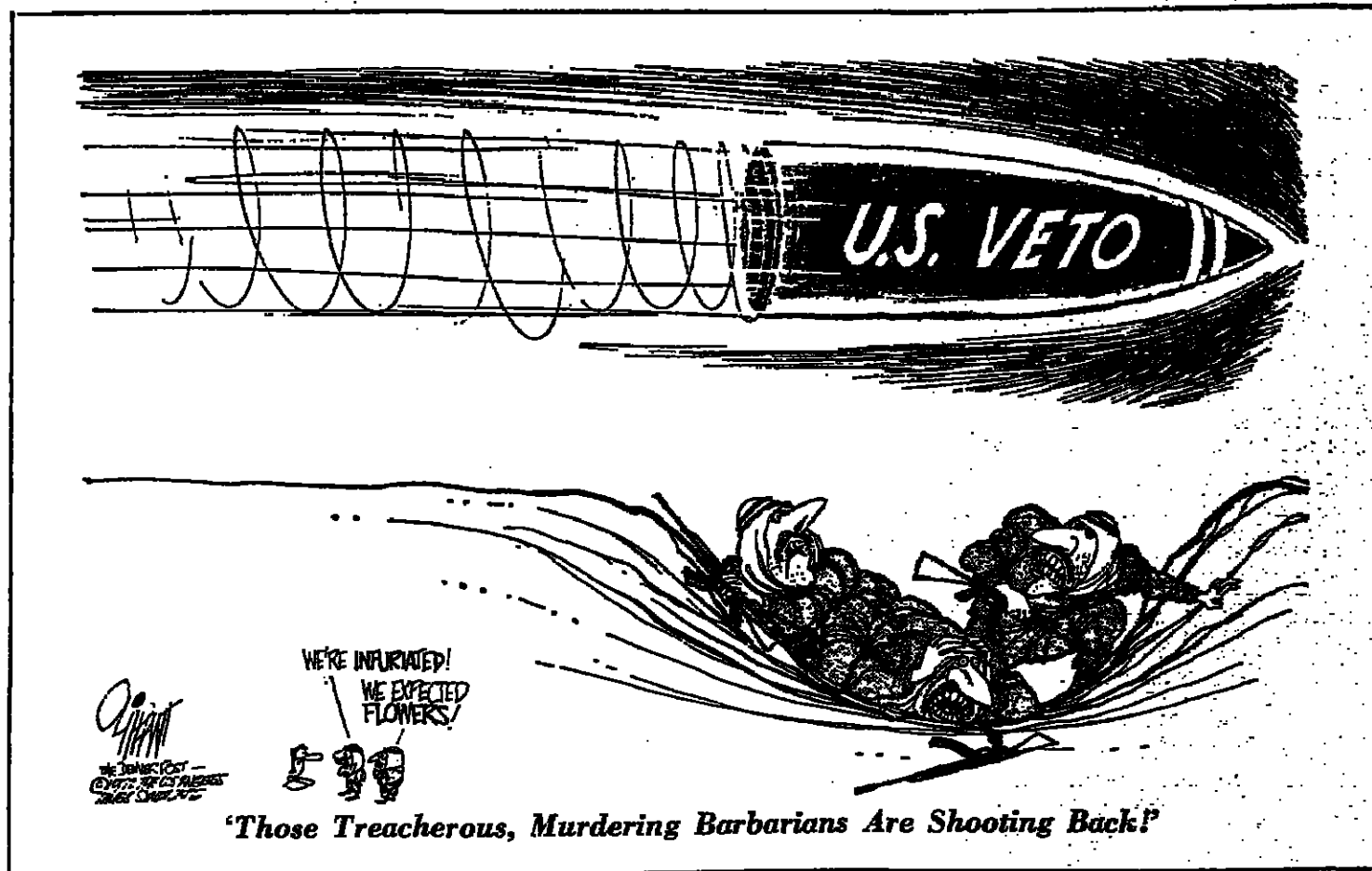
September 16, 1897

LONDON—Of the two expeditions directed by the British government against the moustache tribes in India, the one under General Younghusband, which had as its objective the relief of posts in the Samana range and the punishment of the revolting Orakzais, has been entirely successful. General Younghusband has captured the besiegers of several forts and recaptured an important outpost, which was strongly held by the enemy.

Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1922

PHILADELPHIA—"Big Bill" Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston, the American Davis Cup heroes, will meet tomorrow in a match for the American national tennis championship. The two splendid players who represent the best there is in America earned the right to contest in the final round for the title, which Tilden now holds, and has held for three years past, by their victories today. Johnston won in three sets, and Tilden in four.



'Those Treacherous, Murdering Barbarians Are Shooting Back!'

Palestinian View of Munich Slayings: A Success

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT—Viewed in its own horrible terms, the guerrilla assault on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics is being described by many Palestinians and other Arabs here as a success. While much of the rest of the world may see the attack only as a cause for shame for the Palestinian movement, even non-militant Palestinians see it as erasing the humiliation inflicted on the guerrilla organization in recent months.

"These boys said they would die for it and they proved it," said one man who contended that the willingness of five of the eight guerrillas to be killed by West German police rather than give up the Israeli hostages had helped restore the guerrillas' badly damaged credibility.

"Before it was nothing but blab-blah from the commandos," he continued. "My 20-year-old son would ask me about them and I would say they are not serious, to forget them. Now I have to say they are serious."

World Attention

Beyond again attracting world attention to the Palestinian cause, the Munich attack has also complicated what appears to be serious peace efforts and brought Arab countries back into direct military confrontation with Israel.

In view of Israel's firm policy of refusing to give in to demands such as those made by the guerrillas in Munich for the release of Arab prisoners, these would appear to have been major aims of the operation, expert observers of Middle Eastern affairs say.

The psychological impact of the Munich terrorism is significantly different here than was that of the May 30 killing of 26 persons at Lydda International Airport in Tel Aviv by three Japanese gunmen working with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"The Israelis sneered and said we were not strong enough ourselves to do something like this," said one Palestinian, normally categorized by acquaintances as a moderate. "Now they know us better."

What he did not say was that many Palestinians had also felt humiliated by having the Japanese carry out the attack and that moderates had been condemned. This time, such condemnations have been noticeably withheld, even in private conversations.

"The image of the commandos has been changed in ten days," said a Lebanese journalist. "Now everybody is a Black September—and nobody is."

Black September, the organization that has claimed responsibility for the Munich attack, is a small and completely secret group that has broken with the habit of other Palestinian organizations of seeking publicity and discussion.

ing their ideologies and aims in public. A key question is the extent to which the Munich attack has changed the Israeli perception of the commandos' resolve and abilities.

West German officials have said that they were advised by Israeli officials to lead on the commandos in Munich in hopes that their resolve would eventually weaken and the hostages could be rescued.

This was the pattern of events in the first major confrontation between Black September and the Israelis. On May 9, four Black September operatives held 98 passengers and crew aboard a Sabena jetliner for 21 hours at Lydda airport, demanding the release of Arab prisoners.

Tricking the guerrillas, Israeli troops disguised as mechanics stormed the airliner and killed two of the Palestinians. The other two, both women, were sentenced to life imprisonment last month.

Palestinians in Beirut said the aftermath of the "Sabena affair" was the most humiliating moment for them since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was quoted as having derided the guerrillas as eternal children, underdeveloped and incapable of carrying through their plans. Prime Minister Golda Meir's joyful remarks to the captain of the plane, Reginald

Levy, were also widely publicized.

Black September issued a statement after the Sabena effort warning that there would be no mistakes in their next operation and the guerrillas would not again allow "humanitarian considerations" to be a factor in their actions.

Even outspoken Arab critics of the commandos have not condemned them for Munich. Pierre Gemayal, leader of Lebanon's ultra-conservative Phalangist party, said shortly after the attack that it stemmed from the despair of "people who have unjustly been stripped of their citizenship, land . . . and homes."

Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'eb Salam, usually an accurate barometer of the political feeling in his small, pro-Western country, complained that while cables of sympathy poured into Israel over Munich, "the world did not bat an eyelash" when Israeli reprisal air raids "slew women and children like sheep."

Well-known Palestinian groups seem to some extent to be emulating Black September's clandestineness.

Palestinian spokesmen normally available for comment have been unreachable since the Munich attack and according to a report circulating here, the Palestinian Liberation Organization spokesman in London has been ousted for having made

remarks to newsmen that were implicitly critical of the Munich operation.

Usually well informed Arab sources say that they still do not know anything about the eight guerrillas captured or killed in Munich. They assume that the names that have been made public are false ones.

Death Threat

A Beirut weekly newspaper published this week a "dialogue" with people who were described as supporters of Black September. The publisher of the paper was visited this week by unidentified guerrillas who disavowed the account and said that any Black September member who gave interviews would be killed immediately, according to local sources.

The guerrillas' "Voice of the Palestine Revolution" radio station broadcast this week what it said was a testament written by the eight guerrillas before the Munich attack. Saying that the raid was designed to show the world "the ugly role" played by Zionist occupation "of our country," the testament continued:

"Only by death, and death alone, and by blood and blood alone can the homeland be liberated. The world respects only the strong and we cannot be strong by words and information campaigns."

A Strayed Candidate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The measure of George McGovern's failure so far as a candidate for President is a poll just taken by Louis Harris. It shows what should be an enormous reservoir of sympathy for the McGovern position on Vietnam: By a majority of 75 percent to 21, Americans want to bring home "all U.S. military, naval and air forces from Vietnam." But the poll finds:

● By a margin of 46 percent to 44, people believe that President Nixon has kept his 1968 promise to "end U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war." The favorable percentage has risen from 40 to 44 between April and September, as American bombardment of Indochina has intensified.

● Asked whether they agreed more with McGovern or with Nixon in his "approach to bringing home U.S. troops, naval and air forces," those polled chose Nixon by 51 to 33.

There could hardly be a more devastating comment on McGovern's progress in informing the voters, much less arousing them. The Vietnam war is his

issue if anything is. The American public has favored a total withdrawal for years—his position—and that sentiment is at the peak. Yet McGovern evidently has not been able either to identify himself with it effectively or to make the reality of what Nixon is doing in Indochina register.

No Easy Job

One has to recognize that McGovern does not have an easy job this election, even on the Vietnam issue. For one thing, he is up against the foremost spotlighting salesman of our time. Those who disagree with Nixon have to say that he has been highly successful in persuading the country that his policy of perpetual war is actually a way out.

It is a country so weary of the subject, moreover, that it is drained of emotional response. A few hundred thousand more Asians killed at a distance, or wounded, or made refugees: What has it to do with us?

But that is precisely the challenge that any Democratic candidate would have faced in 1972—to dispel the fog of deception and make Americans care again. Can anyone doubt that Robert Kennedy, had he lived, would have made his passion felt across America on the Vietnam issue?

That is a demanding comparison, but not unfair; McGovern has rightly considered himself to be carrying on Robert Kennedy's ideas.

Lack of Charisma

There is passion in McGovern; some of us saw it during the primary campaign. He is famously lacking in the emotional aura, the political presence for which the contemporary word is charisma. But there is something persuasive in his rectitude, his simplicity, his doggedness. Republicans in the highly Republican state of South Dakota learned that over the years, and so did his Democratic competitors for the presidential nomination.

But the qualities that brought McGovern to this point have somehow faded during the campaign. At least from a distance there is no sense of purpose or drama in what he is doing: it is a scattered and defensive campaign. The President has enormous advantages in money and in an incumbent's ability to make the news and the Englewood disaster started McGovern even farther behind. But even with allowances for those handicaps he has failed.

What is it that has gone wrong?

Lots of experts have had their say, but the explanation is probably quite simple. In all the efforts to please various sources of advice and interest, we have lost sight of George McGovern. It is ironic when conservative columnists, who used to denounce McGovern as too far from the political center, quote voters as saying he was all right when he spoke his mind but now has become wishy-washy. But it may also be true.

Fails to Persuade

The situation is even more serious for McGovern than a failure to persuade the uncommitted. There is evidence that he is turning off his own supporters. Those who feel strongly about the war and about the Vietnam issue are being turned off by the administration's policy of perpetual war. McGovern seems to be preparing himself for slaughter.

If McGovern wants to prevent that landslide, he must, at a minimum, renew the sense of hope and purpose in his natural constituency. That means dramatizing the contrast with the evasion, the glumness, the deceit of the other side. It means emphasizing the quality that he has to offer and that he asks his country to restore in itself: integrity.

In the British House of Commons after Munich, Arthur Greenwood rose from the Labor bench to talk of the fat shams and anguish. "There were shouts in the house," he said, "for the working classes." But Leopold Amery said across the floor the line that is remembered: "Speak for England." Sen. McGovern, speak for America.

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Gary Hart McGovern Optimist

By James R.

WASHINGTON—No man in over 100 years won a national election by a margin as high as Gary Hart now holds over George McGovern. The 33-year-old campaign director, still man can win.

He concedes that the had now—34 points behind—over 100 percent of those Lyndon Johnson's margin in 1964 was 61.3 percent over Alf Landon in 1936 to 34.5, and Warren percentage over James in 1920 was 60.3 to 34.1.

These one-sided polls constant predictions in a landslide Nixon victory in themselves hurting Hart says, particularly campaign contributors and voters who merely want the winning side.

Something New

"But we may see a wholly new this time," McGovern losing the vote and actually winning electoral vote and the

The young campaign, not very specific about hopes to bring about this but at least he knows McGovern has to do, and young McGovern organ to concentrate their effort

It takes 270 electoral votes, and McGovern has all the states Hubert carried in 1968 and all ones he lost. This new Hampshire states, C. Everett Ruess, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia plus the of Columbia. These 191 electoral votes and would give McGovern the new allocation of votes in 1972. But in he would have to add 45 electoral votes, and Jersey, 17, Ohio, 25, and

Of course McGovern's ing that he's not going to lose the loss of any Hart, who has to put it limited or nonexistent where they will do good, is obviously on on these states. For notes that there are 700 McGovern headquarters of Illinois alone.

The top McGovern campaign is remarkably cool under circumstances. They have long with adversity in a campaign that the poll internal staff difficult had press don't seem them. Hart seldom in the campaign of the cam about the readiness in and the kind of on that will finally ore latent strength of the and independents by N

What is particularly about the latest Harris that it shows the President among labor union vote percent, among Catholic percent, and among votes \$18,000 a year and more percent.

Still Hart's assumption none of these figures can the organization he and McGovern is putting to the big states, and the Republicans talk about by a landslide and the n scatter their efforts in states, the more confident that by organizing and training on the areas of Democratic strength the can be achieved.

Weakness

The weakness in this of course, is that the Re don't have to scatter the over all the states, but c ally keep McGovern from winning even if Hart's the right, by making a spec in Illinois, Ohio, Penn and Texas, which at Nixon country in 1972.

In the last few days, with the aid of Sen. Edward Kennedy, has been getting crowds and a more on response. Hart explains get the most out of the resources, they have been major areas where the of the candidate assures free television time in a ulous areas. This does up on a national basis, but it is effective if you airplane and can hit two large electoral states in day.

His view is that Nixon ularity "is a little wide in-depth," and that we're black in the po will look quite different end of another month.

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NYN SAVED—Struggling to lift gallows jugs filled with pennies are Brad and Horvick, of Garner, N.C. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Horvick, tried saving pennies when they were married 11 years ago and now, 15 full years later, they have \$900 worth. The boys are getting ready to deposit the money in their savings accounts—if, of course, they can manage to lift those jugs.

Accord 'Neo-Feudal King' of Cocos Is. Pakistan, India Stalled

DELHI, Sept. 15 (AP)—Pakistan and India today failed to agree on the schedule of the key of their two-month-old pact, which called for an exchange of territory captured in December's war.

exchange, which has not been begun, was to have been effected by today, under a timetable drawn up on Dec. 29.

Indian Defense Ministry said the withdrawal of from captured territory start only after senior Indian and Pakistani military commanders complete demarcation of 30-mile frontier in disputed area—a task that was to have been finished on Sept. 4.

A statement said the two army delegations working on the eastern of the Kashmir line their fourth round of talks without reaching agreement, and scheduled another session next Monday.

Terms of Pact
Under the pact signed by Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in July, both countries agreed to respect the line of control that their troops held Dec. 17, 1971, the day the cease-fire ended.

On the side, however, has accused the other of making some moves along the Kashmir frontier after the war ended, by delaying and complicating the demarcation process. Officials have stated that the station of the Kashmir line condition for exchanging territory captured outside Kashmir.

exchange is to involve square miles captured by mostly in the Kutch and desert regions of Pakistan. Pakistan must return 69 square miles of Indian territory, 57 in the Punjab.

Meanwhile, Indian officials noted that India and Pakistan would carry out an exchange of their nationals who were captured during the war at the border areas. Radio Pakistan first announced the exchange yesterday, saying Pakistan would send back to India this and 273 Indians. India would release nearly 700 Pakistani prisoners next Monday and Tuesday.

to Japan
KYOKO, Sept. 15 (UPI)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath scheduled to arrive in Japan tomorrow on a four-day visit.

59-year-old leader of the Conservative party will land at Tokyo International Airport at 5:15 p.m. (EST).

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'Neo-Feudal King' of Cocos Is. Bows to Australia Take-Over

COCOS ISLANDS, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—The "neo-feudal" rule of the Indian Ocean Cocos Islands ended suddenly today when the island's uncrowned king, John Clunies-Ross, relinquished his power to the Australian government in a 44-word statement.

Mr. Clunies-Ross's abdication of his family's authority over the islands, granted to his ancestors 145 years ago by Queen Victoria, followed meetings yesterday and today with Australia's External Territories Minister, Andrew Peacock.

Mr. Clunies-Ross, largest landowner in the Australian-administered islands, was thrust to the center of a political storm when a leaked confidential government report described conditions on the islands as "neo-feudal."

The report said 490 Malay inhabitants of the islands lived like slaves, even being paid in a special currency which could be spent only in Mr. Clunies-Ross's store.

He had been seeking full sovereignty over the islands, which are situated almost on the Equator.

3,200 Miles From Canberra
Minister Peacock arrived in the islands Wednesday, flying the 3,200 miles from Canberra. Australian newsmen with him today said that Mr. Clunies-Ross—barefoot and wearing the dagger of island authority at his waist—left Mr. Peacock's side and walked to the office of Australia's official representative to the islands, where he said:

"In the confident belief that the islands' interests can be well served by other means and that the long-term integrity and viability of the island community can be safeguarded by other means, I am willing, no, I have dropped, the sovereignty issue."

The newsmen said Mr. Clunies-Ross made his statement with his

Sadat Arrives For Libya Talks

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt arrived here tonight and began informal discussions with Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Gaddafi.

The talks are expected to center on laying the foundations for complete unity between their two countries within a year and on recent Israeli statements following last week's murders at the Munich Olympic games. The talks are expected to last three days.

Informed sources here said President Sadat would explain his political plans to win world support against Israel in both the United Nations and Europe.

Guerrillas Slay Two Israelis In Clash at Lebanese Border

TEL AVIV, Sept. 15 (AP)—Arab guerrillas killed two Israeli soldiers and wounded another in a clash on the slopes of Mount Hermon near the border of Lebanon, the military command reported today.

There was no report of Arab casualties in the skirmish and a spokesman said that troops still were searching the area near Har Dov, next to a Lebanese region known as Fatahland after the Fatah guerrilla movement.

The clash raised tension again on Israel's northern frontier. Earlier reports said that two Israelis were wounded in the encounter last night but none killed. The Arabs reportedly infiltrated from Lebanon.

The frontier fight was the first serious flareup since last Friday, when Israeli Air Force jets raided 10 Arab guerrilla camps and bases deep inside Syria and Lebanon.

Offensive Pledged
The air raids, the biggest anti-guerrilla strike since the 1967 war, were in retaliation for the murder of 11 Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympics. Israel has warned of an all-out offensive against Arab terrorists.

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Guerrilla Shift
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Quoting unnamed sources in London, Maariv claimed that the Black September commandos recently held a training course for new recruits near Lyons.

The report claimed that the terrorists' former headquarters was a nightclub in Rome, which was used as a cover for recruiting

other ambassadors, who had arrived here before those from Germany, Argentina and Guinea, would present credentials tomorrow to Vice-President Hussein Shafat. They were the ambassadors of Iraq, Uruguay and Ghana.

President Anwar Sadat was to be in Libya this weekend with his premier and several top cabinet officers and the foreign minister is on a state visit to Italy.

The fact that presentation of credentials of the three ambassadors was postponed from Sunday led observers to believe that the move may have had little if anything to do with recent disagreement between West Germany and Egypt following the Munich massacre and Bonn's request that Arab states condemn terrorism or face world condemnation themselves.

Sunday was the deadline given by Cairo for a new reply from Bonn.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the three public defenders appointed to represent the Black September survivors of the Munich massacre said today they would ask the court to be relieved of the assignment.

One of the three, Gerhard Sieber, said he had already requested to be freed from his mandate because of health reasons.

"I have been sick and am incapable of defending the Arab," Mr. Sieber said. "I asked the court today to be relieved of the appointment."

The two other attorneys, Rolf Dahms and Werner Goetz, both said they were unhappy with the court appointment because of the "emotional climate" and would also seek relief.

Tension Grows

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Israeli Team in Austria
GRAZ, Austria, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—Armed police were on guard today as the first Israeli sports team to compete abroad since the Munich massacre last week went into action at an international workers' sports festival here.

The 59 athletes and officials from the Kaopel Sports Federation of the Israeli trade unions have been kept out of sight when not competing.

Death Penalty Petition
JERUSALEM, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—More than 60,000 persons in Jerusalem have already signed a petition for the introduction of a mandatory death sentence on Arab guerrillas convicted of killing civilians.

The petition was begun by Hebrew University students following the killing of 11 members of Israel's Olympic team at Munich.

Several members of the Knesset have also called for the death penalty.

The only person ever executed in Israel was Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann.

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A Style Hint For Arab Males

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (AP)—King Hussein's tough security forces went through the streets of Amman today shearing any long-haired male citizens they could get their hands on.

Several dozen youths were subjected forcibly to haircuts in the government's latest drive against "fashions which go against Arab traditions and masculinity." Hundreds of children in government schools also went under the official scissors, officials reported.

There was at least one notable exception in the campaign—King Hussein himself, whose military haircut was developed long sideburns and a more "with it" style in the past 18 months.

German Guilt Led to Tragedy At Munich, Cairo Editor Says

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—West Germany's "excessive" reaction to the attack on the Israeli Olympic team was due to its guilt complex over the Jews, Egypt's leading political commentator, Mohammed Heikal, said today.

In his weekly article in the newspaper Al-Ahram, Mr. Heikal said: "The Germans' terrible fear of attempts to exploit this latent guilt complex made the German government overreact and allow special Israeli security squads in to verify that the Germans were doing their best."

Mr. Heikal, a close associate of President Anwar Sadat, described this action as disparaging to the dignity of the German state and to its sovereignty.

He was commenting on the killing last week of 11 members of the Israeli team, five Arab guerrillas and a German policeman following an attack by guerrillas on the Olympic Village.

Measures Relaxed
Mr. Heikal, who visited Munich during the Olympic Games and met West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, said that security measures there became lax in an attempt to overcome a widespread impression of the German militaristic character.

He said that the Germans gradually shed the caution with which they began the games, in spite of information they had received about plots by German extremist groups and Israeli warnings about possible action by Arabs.

The unsteady political situation in West Germany also helped to make the Munich crisis more severe, he remarked.

Turning to world opinion, Mr. Heikal said: "We find that Israel managed to exploit it (the incident) while the Arabs stood either assuming an apologetic posture or haughtily denying their connection with it."

Lost Entertainment
The anger of world public opinion, he wrote, was not because of the Israelis as much as over a lost entertainment.

Mr. Heikal said that Israel preferred to have its abducted athletes killed rather than see the commandos escape with the hostages. This created a good opportunity for the Jewish state to agitate the Germans and world public opinion.

For the Palestinians, the logic was simple, he said. "Why should we be sad while others were happy?"

Mr. Heikal said that the Palestinians wanted the world always to remember their tragedy and how their homeland had been usurped.

The guerrillas chose Germany for the operation because the

Palestinians Vow to Extend Their Fight Against Israel

BEIRUT, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Palestinian guerrilla movement today replied to Israeli Premier Golda Meir's challenge and vowed to escalate its operations inside and outside Israel.

"We shall answer violence with violence," said Farouk Kaddoumi, an al-Fatah leader and a member of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which encompasses all major commando organizations.

Commenting on the Israeli premier's pledge before Palestinian leaders to "smite the terrorists wherever it can reach them," Mr. Kaddoumi told Egypt's Middle East News Agency:

"We realize that this statement amounts to a declaration of war against the commando movement, but we shall not lay down arms. We shall escalate our operations inside and outside Israel within the next few days."

Struggle Pledged
Mr. Kaddoumi said that the guerrillas "knew from the moment they took up arms against Israel in 1965 that they could face suicide."

His remarks followed a statement by the organization's executive committee in Damascus yesterday pledging to "continue the struggle against Israel until complete victory, regardless of enemy aggressive threats."

The statement disclaimed responsibility for all actions by the Black September terrorist group that staged the Munich massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes last week and touched off the current wave of tension in the Middle East.

Mr. Kaddoumi said that the Black September group was "a secret organization operating

outside the framework of (the PLO) but its heroic deeds serve the Palestine cause internally and externally."

Border Air Raids
The Egyptian news agency said that formations of Israeli Phantom and Scimitar warplanes continued to swoop over Syrian and Lebanese borders at low level.

The Soviet ambassador in Beirut, Sarvar Azimov, was reported by the local press today to have warned the Lebanese government against an "imminent Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Syria."

Mr. Azimov was quoted as telling Lebanese politicians that Israel "is on the verge of carrying out a huge operation against Syria and Lebanon. The situation is very serious and the United States apparently has given Israel the green light to attack."

Bakr Meets With Kremlin Leaders
MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq today had his second round of Kremlin talks with the top Soviet leadership.

Tass reported President al-Bakr's meeting with Communist party secretary Leonid L. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, but gave little indication of what was discussed.

518th Cosmos Launched
MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 518th satellite in its Cosmos research series, Tass reported.



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Emily Genauer

The Impossible American Dream

NEW YORK—The chief thing everybody wants to know about art and isn't at all afraid to ask—though there rarely are satisfactory answers—is how is it possible for a picture by a living artist to be worth an enormous sum one day (like \$35,000) and next to nothing at a later date?

How could he be world famous, admired by both critics and the public, and at the end be scorned by both?

How could he be the close friend of the enormously rich and the impressively titled, and yet when he died, described in one obituary as "40 years ago perhaps more popular and widely known among people at large than any other painter of the present generation," and then be dismissed in the same death notice as "almost forgotten?"

Albert Bierstadt's "Sioux Village Near Fort Laramie," from the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas, now on view at the Whitney in New York.



Most important, how could all of this have happened to a painter whose last pictures may well have included some of his best?

The artist is Albert Bierstadt, subject of a major retrospective exhibition the Whitney Museum is presenting as its season curtain-raiser. And that itself raises another question. Is the Whitney justified in continuing to present these time and money-consuming projects (like the Eastman Johnson survey last year) exhuming 19th-century artists even their scholarly votaries admit are mostly cornball?

For that last one I have an answer. Yes.

In the first place, it turns out that down there at the bottom of the barrel are some pretty good apples.

Elementary Must

In the second place, the country is so rapidly being depopulated by developers, strip miners, all manner of ecological disasters, that the landscapes of Bierstadt and other 19th-century artists who fell in love with and more or less recorded—with glorification—the great open spaces of the West, may one day be all we have to recall it. The prospect, admittedly and thankfully of Mount Hood, Shasta, Rainier and Whitney, being destroyed, are very slim. But there have been days in Seattle when fog and smoke together deprived me of a glimpse of Rainier. You can hide a mountain without blowing it up—as witness Christo's symbolic

draping of the Rockies in canvas a couple of weeks ago in a piece of impossible but imaginative surrealism.

In the third place, the present-day scene in art has been a pretty sorry one for some time, and possibly a look at our past by some artists may lead them to think some new, long thoughts. For instance, an avant-garde young painter at the museum the other day was marveling at how Bierstadt handled his compositions so the viewer's eyes were led along diagonal paths deep into every part of his composition. Come on! That approach to pictorial construction was an elementary must for centuries until the abstract expressionists began to glorify the flat surface. I remember once hearing social-realist painter Jack Levine explode on this subject: "What's the flat surface to me or I to it that I should weep for it?"

Lastly the Bierstadt show may stir some healthy self-doubts. Who really knows for sure what is great? How dependable and enduring are taste and fashion?

So here we are with Bierstadt, born in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1830, brought to New Bedford, Mass., when he was 2, and raised and schooled there until, when he was 23, with the assistance of the O. J. L. Foundation, a institutional kind of grant gathered in a hat passed to family and friends, he was sent back to Düsseldorf for three years of study there, mostly because it was a famous art center and because his mother's cousin taught there. One of his best friends in Düsseldorf, incidentally, was that other

artist whose name is inseparably and eternally associated with Americans, Emanuel Leutze, the German who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

Bierstadt was a good, diligent and industrious student, and wrote another American artist working there. Worthington Whittredge, "His pockets soon had money in them." It became a chronic condition. He traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, painting the places Americans making the grand tour loved (Paestum, Capri, Ravenna, among others), sending the pictures back to America for sale, but, more important, learning to paint.

There is a picture in the show called "A Quiet Valley," done in 1855, which has the sweet clarity of a Corot. In his 1858 "Arch of Octavia, Roman Fish Market," there is one short passage, some 2 by 5 inches, that had me coming back to it again and again. In a busy genre composition, full of washerwomen, fish sellers and the like, there is, near the top, this one rectangular section which deals with nothing more than wash on a line. Look at it, if you see the exhibition. It is as beautiful, as sensitive, as pure an abstraction of geometrical passages of pale color as can be imagined. It is a clue to what really turned on this artist painting the genre canvases the world wanted and would pay for.

Return

Then Bierstadt returned to America, and in 1859 went out West. Wyoming (then Nebraska Territory), a trip on a wagon train to St. Joseph, Mo., the route

of the Platte River, Fort Laramie, the Wind River country, and the Donner Pass—these were among the areas he painted, often adding Indians, buffalo, bear and antelope to the decor, and almost always against a background of great snow-wrapped mountain peaks that sometimes look as if they had been squeezed from a cream-whip can. But they send me, every time, because I so love the West. The cream turns to rosy gold. The valleys below glitter with sunlight. It is all of it totally predictable, utterly theatrical, and guaranteed to bury all thoughts of art in dreams of a lovely land where the air is clean, the mountain springs icy, and the fishing great.

But every once in a while in the exhibition you are drawn up short by something indicating (e.g. the tiny "abstract" passage in "Arch of Octavia") that this was not the real Bierstadt at all. There is a small sketch (6 by 10 inches) as freely brushed as anything by the impressionists. That's an 1877 view of "Nassau Harbor" which seems a cross between Monet and Boudin. There is a large work called "The Wave" in which the wall of water is quite like a piece of Art Nouveau glass, but still marvelously luminous. There is a small late work, called "The Conflagration," which suggests that either Bierstadt had to know Turner and had the sense to understand his greatness, or touched briefly something of the same quality.

When did the tide turn for Bierstadt? Maybe the critics did it. The man for the New York Daily Tribune, for instance, who wrote in 1867, "Mr. Bierstadt seems

to be under the delusion that the bigger the picture is the finer it is . . . He has spread himself over a larger canvas than ever before. The result is a work almost entirely destitute of grandeur." The following year a New York Times writer said, "The painting is executed in Bierstadt's usual manner . . . a style that can be learned as an apprentice learns a trade and which no disciple of that school ever seems to be able to unlearn or forget. All the beauty of his picture is on the surface, and is visible at first sight."

His days came to an end of being presented at the Court of Napoleon III, of being played for by Liszt, of being given a great banquet in London by Longfellow, of being praised by Théophile Gautier in Paris. In 1889 the American selection committee wouldn't even admit Bierstadt's huge canvas, "The Last of the Buffalo," included in the present Whitney show, to the American section of the Paris Exposition.

The worst picture at the Whitney—and it is really terrible—is his 1893 "Landing of Columbus." But the exquisite Turner-esque "The Conflagration" came after that.

There are no answers, then, to the questions everybody wants to ask. Bierstadt was good, he was bad, he was greedy, he was sensitive. He was an artist who could put on canvas what a hundred years ago was The American Dream—and for many of us is again. Only now we know it is a dream, and impossible. His price and fame changed with our dreams.

LONDON THEATER

Social Truths, a Century Ago

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 15 (IBT).—One hundred and five years separate the two plays of the week. T. W. Robertson's "Castle" at the Greenwich Theatre and the Pip Simmons Theatre Group's "George Jackson Black and White Minstrel Show" at the Oval House Theatre Club. The differences between them evidence the amazing changes that have taken place in popular theater, since both have a similar aim: to record social truth, to reproduce the reality of the world in which we live.

"Castle" was a seminal play, even though it now seems no more than a mixture of Victorian melodrama and sentimental comedy. Robertson has achieved an immortality as being the model for Tom Wrench, the struggling young dramatist of Pinter's "Trelawny of the Wells." He died young, at the age of 43 in 1871, four years after writing "Castle," and just as he was realizing his abilities.

His plays, with their everyday domestic setting—the cup-and-saucer school, as they were called—were as revolutionary in their time as kitchen sink drama in ours and, indeed, led theater into what Terence Rattigan called "the threshold of middle-class vernacular." Robertson strove for social accuracy not only in his plays but in his sets and props, having solid-seeming doors that actually opened, instead of painted backgrounds.

In "Castle," the characters, although given to many asides to the audience, are forever reminding each other that they are not people in a play but are involved in "real life." Today, they seem straight out of the stock of Victorian melodrama, where Robertson learned his craft as child-actor and writer. The situation is the novelistic one (borrowed by Pinter for "Trelawny") of the Hon. George (Geoffrey Beavers), son of a marquis, marrying Esther (Barbara Ewing), who comes from a poor home ruled over by a drunken father.

Subject Raised

Robertson does little more than raise the subject of class differences that gave him the title for his play. Both his working and his upper-class characters come to recognize merit in each other, and each is shown as happy with his lot. The play is full of social complacency, despite its emphasis on poverty.

The dialogue now sounds like parody. Says the Hon. George of his working class wife: "No gentleman can be ashamed of



Nichol, Edmet, George in "Th Jackson and W Minstr

the women he loves." She is given to such remarks as: "Are you sure you're proud of your humble little wife?" In one classic exchange, George's titled mother says to his wife: "You forget I am a lady." She, clutching her newly-born child, answers: "You forget I am a mother."

Faced with such lines, Robert Cushman, the director, seems at a loss. Some of the cast try for easy laughs while others play it straight. Tim Freese, as the monocled Captain Hawley, best manages to strike the right balance. But Alfie Bass, as Esther's scrounging alcoholic father, is too keen to be a likable rogue.

The last act, with Esther as a sorrowing widow and George unexpectedly returning from the dead, and with a contrasting romance between her sister Polly (a vivacious performance from Ann Penfold) and a simple plumber Sam (Peter Gordon) works up to a climax that could still have a sentimentally-induced audience sniffling into their handkerchiefs. But in no way does it resemble real life, and, with its concession to its working-class characters, the play makes no real attempt to come to grips with the social realities of its time. Robertson's social criticism merely reinforces the status quo, particularly in his passing references to the troubles in India with "those Asiatic ruffians."

offend. It deals with stereotypes of the black content of the Deep America. The show's a whip-cracking, drawing Southern who forget I am a lady. She, clutching her newly-born child, answers: "You forget I am a mother."

Words sometimes: Simmons group, who is in their strong: their ability to st: coups de théâtre, to and movement into f. But the show, despite some dramatic imper: ineffectual political i.

It is easy to sta about the Deep Sou: ion. The main sit: next the racism of t: the other comes with: tion, in which the: 'strife' are sold and: to members of the s: ing the interval. The: remain in character: quous and threaten: experience is no m: joke and is treated: the audience.

Experimental

It is white racism that troubles Pip Simmons. I cannot imagine anyone reviving his group's "George Jackson Black and White Minstrel Show" in 1972, although that is no criticism. The show is essentially of its time and place—that place being some distance from the action on which it comments. His approach to present day realities is a whole consciousness away from Robertson's, using the fragmented, surreal and eclectic techniques of experimental theater to reach a sort of truth.

There is a boxing match between a white gorilla, aided by Kh Klux Klansmen, and a goliath figure, representing George Jackson, done in the manner of a silent film with tinkling piano accompaniment; a naked lady fire-eater; a black gorilla-angel with gold wings swinging precariously over the audience, showering it with bits of banana; George Jackson rising out of a coffin to deliver a hoarse-voiced song; a flaming cross, and numerous bangs, flashes, and crashes.

Mr. Simmons's art aspires to the condition of rock music. It is loud, brash, swaggering, heavy with inchoate protest, corruscating with overwhelming energy. At its worst, it numbs the mind. At its best, it is a liberating experience.

The show is never afraid to

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THE ART MARKET

Competition on Foreign Grounds

By Souren Melikian

CRIT.—Ultimately the success of an auctioneer must lie in his ability to tap new sources of supply and to stimulate international demand for what he has to sell. This is what the Paris-London competition—a common in which the French have not been gaining—has done.

It is difficult to assess the success of auctioneers to find new "supplies." They are rarely to talk about provenance—unless it is really glamorous and hence an endorsement of the work.

As an indication comes from turnover figures. The London office, Christie's and Sotheby's, an auctioneer at season's end, a move that less part of a carefully thought-out plan than the world at large that London is to buy and sell. Paris auctioneers are a different matter. This year, we know that the for all the Paris auctioneers was close to 100 million francs—up about 25 percent over last year.

Not All Profit
So, not all the English firm's efforts have been commercially profitable. When Sotheby's set its London branch in September, 1969, the firm, for paintings, particularly by German artists, was strong there. The supply in the field was assumed to be equally large.

By the October 1970-1971 season, only 10 in objects d'art were exported to Britain, according to an informed source. No precise figure is available for this past season, but it was said that business "had been the same as

last year." The German market may not be proving as fruitful as initially hoped. It remains interesting to the auctioneer's desire. Last season, the firm contacted the Munich office about a

Benin bronze head. Felicity Nicholson of the London office, the firm's specialist in primitive art, went to Benin, submitted an estimate, traveled back to London with the head and sold it on Dec. 7, 1971. At \$220,000, it set a world record price for African sculpture.

Despite such occasional finds, Sotheby's German branch just about breaks even. Important in terms of prestige, it contributed only insignificantly during the last season's two-year directorship (September 1969 to September 1971) to Sotheby's overall growth.

English in Paris

The situation is entirely different in Paris. The French office has never reported less than \$1.5 million in art sales since it was opened in September, 1967. Last year, the figure was over \$2 million. Paintings accounted for 80 percent of the value of the exports. Of these, half were by impressionists and modern masters usually account for a higher proportion of the export value. But the Praxinos portrait sold on behalf of the Duc d'Orleans for a world record price of \$340,000 on Dec. 8, 1971, made the percentage dip.

As a direct consequence of Sotheby's success in Paris, the supply of top pictures to the French auctioneers is drying up. Most important impressionist works go to London. When paintings of some consequence are sold in Paris, it is generally because of some legal situation which does not permit a sale abroad—for instance, when several heirs must share the proceeds.

It must not be thought that the works exported for sale are necessarily lost to their country of origin. What makes Sotheby's and Christie's sales remarkable is that they attract a large number of Continental buyers—the majority in such categories as French furniture. Numerous Italian and German dealers also go to London. It is probably safe to say that two-thirds of the objects are eventually shipped back to the Continent.

The case of old master drawings perhaps reveals more about Continental taste. In British auctions—a category—are far less expensive than pictures. The cheaper an object, the less justified a sale abroad. In view of incidental expenses (packing, insurance, problems of getting it back if it fails to reach its reserve price, etc.). Nevertheless, at least 60 percent of the drawings sold at Christie's and Sotheby's comes from Continental sources. The proportion of Continental buyers is even higher.

Oddly enough, old master drawings often fetch far higher prices in Paris than they would in London. This is particularly true of 17th and 18th-century drawings by French masters. In France, there are many specialists and private collectors with considerable knowledge of the field. Somehow, French auctioneers have not been able to impose themselves where they are stronger.

The latest French defeat: Fine French furniture from Guy de Rothschild's collection will be sold by Sotheby's in London on Nov. 24. The collection includes a marquetry secrétaire by B.V.R.B. (Bernard van Risenburgh) and a commode by Carlin.

The French market showed signs of recovery last year. But it has a hard fight ahead if it is to regain the position it once held. The fight cannot be won from fancy apartments in the 16th Arrondissement with legal advice. Only aggressive, commercial competition for foreign sources and buyers will do.



A late 14th-century drawing from the French school, "Archer Drawing His Bow," part of Oxford collection.

First Trip Abroad For Oxford Drawings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—An exhibition of 118 drawings from Christ Church College, Oxford, England, by masters of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries go on view tomorrow at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

This is the first time that any of the drawings from the Christ Church collection have been seen outside of England and the third time they have exhibited outside of the 16th-century building in Oxford where they are permanently housed. Both previous exhibitions (in 1878 and in 1950) were in London and included fewer drawings than the American exhibition.

After the Washington exhibition, the collection will move on to Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and St. Louis. It includes works by Leonardo da Vinci, Verrocchio, Bellini, Michelangelo, Titian, Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt and Van Dyck. The selection is considered to include the finest examples from the Christ Church collection of nearly 2,000 drawings.

The exhibition, authorized by the governing body of the Oxford College, was arranged by the Washington-based International Exhibitions Foundation with support from the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency.

PARIS EXHIBITIONS

Touring the Past in Museums

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Like a party that got off to a bad start because one of the guests was bitten by the dog, the exhibition of "Twelve Years of Contemporary Art in France," whose opening was marred by police charges, has run its course without succeeding in getting people to forget the unhappy beginning. Some of the artists withdrew their works and left notices explaining why they did so, and Spoerri, who could not withdraw his because they no longer belong to him, gave a small testimony to his disapproval by throwing some 30 Camemberts and other breath-catching cheeses over the surface of one of his environments. The show (at the Grand Palais) closes Monday night.

The Georges de La Tour exhibition at the Orangerie des Tuleries, and those devoted to surrealism at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs (Rue de Rivoli) and to Victor Brauner at the Musée National d'Art Moderne (11, Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e) all close the following Monday, the 25th.

There are a number of smaller exhibitions currently on view. At the Musée Carnavalet, a pretty, old, and rather composite building (14 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois) there is an exhibition of "Parisian Drawings of the 18th Century." The attraction here lies surely as much in the opportunity it affords for a sort of tourism into the past as in the artistic merits of the works on display. They number 130 and show various views of the city, as well as portraits, figure sketches and sundry subjects, all from the museum's large reserves. The collection is very attractive, and views of 18th-century Paris suggest that urban life need not absolutely be like that in the clogged-up streets from which one has just escaped. The rest of the museum is full of amusing odds and ends, scale-models and memorabilia. It also contains a number of paintings by Hubert Robert, an attractive lesser master.

The Louvre has two small shows at the Pavillon de Flore (which can be reached either by walking about half a mile down the Grande Galerie or by an independent entrance). One, on the second floor, is devoted to "The Grande Galerie From the 17th Century to the Present" (to Sept. 25). This is also touring into the past. The contemporary scene is represented by some photos, some in particular by



14th-century Majolica vase on exhibit at the Musée National de Céramique.

Dolmieu showing visitors looking at the Mona Lisa when the gallery was opened to the public after redesigning in '47. The theatricality of the expressions, the defiance or aggression or submission confirm the peculiar role this painting has come to fill in the minds of people today.

The Cabinet des Dessins, on the first floor of the Pavillon de Flore, is displaying "French Drawings Between 1750 and 1825—Neo-Classicism" (to Oct. 2). This very intellectual and idealistic period is also one of peculiar artistic stupidity. Like a person reciting entire pages from the phone book with an exquisite diction, the artists of this period represent total mental vacuity with elegant lines. Historical subjects inspired by authors of antiquity and portrayed in a style derived from Greco-Roman statuary receive a treatment so portentous as to become ludicrous. One can imagine the delight of young artists living in Rome and discovering the vestiges of classicism. But the product of their enthusiasm—a daring invitation in their day—is nonetheless stillborn. This is because in the world of paradoxes which is art, one cannot totally attach oneself to beauty without losing beauty and sense. There has to be a pulsation—a dialectical progression in which beauty is but one of the terms. Then a work can live and delight the viewer beyond beauty.

A moment of relief is brought here by a watercolor by Hubert Robert (again!) showing two over-dressed young girls sketching in the ruins, observed by benign ghosts from antiquity.

The Musée National de Céramique at Sèvres (at the far side of the Pont de Sèvres as you

leave Paris) is displaying a collection of 400 items of European Majolica of the Renaissance. Majolica is roughly speaking a style of pottery in which a white enamel base is overpainted with arabesques of color, a technique apparently derived from Moorish pottery which Italians bought in Majorca, hence the name.

There is something deliciously unpretentious about much of this work, a straightforward, unspiced inventiveness. Much of it, too, takes its decoration from engravings and might easily become dreary were it not for a certain durable innocence that can illuminate almost any subject. Apparently unimpressed by the canons of formal perfection which inhibit art in other times, the potters of that age created with a communicative delight.

14 Paintings Found Under Venetian Bridge

VENICE, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fourteen Renaissance paintings stolen last month from a church on Venice's Grand Canal, have been found hidden under a bridge, police said yesterday. Seven persons have been arrested.

The paintings, wrapped in plastic bags, were all reported undamaged. They were stolen from the Santa Maria Della Salute basilica.

Picasso Works Found

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 15 (AP)—Police announced yesterday that they had recovered 11 Picasso lithographs and linocuts worth 120,000 marks or nearly \$40,000, stolen from a Düsseldorf art gallery last April. Three men are in custody in connection with the theft.

Around the Galleries in Basel and Zurich

Basel

Zang-Kunstmuseum, 14 Albargenstrasse, Basel, to Oct. 10. Arrowing fixation for precise movements of boxes, cubes, spheres and a paradigmatic means characteristic Remy's methodically documented, nearly nature, in palest are marvels of printing, here is a point when even statement can be too much. The determination of the 20-year-old French artist without humor: In space, all order collapses, replicas attach case with different stipulations cohere to the credit of the same. In a lithographic suite, squares with six shifts on a shell game is brevity at its. Expanding cubes and cages the base motif for many of the prints. Some open at one side polytropic blue contents ensue mysteriously; a pair of boxes, one sits for small; a trio in stitched cow-rectangular volumes wrap in neat white tablecloths; are all subtly alive. The love for the minute always handsomely executed, water-ways in tawny grays; not the base, the 228 negatives are each a tiny painted. Another in blues and rose violets is equally fine. At "Warhol Cheese," a of triangular cages and designs, is not so highly. It catches on an artist's element and lets will be clever. However, the does hypnotize one's fantasy a geometric logic beyond the of the museum, which is, all, his real intent.

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shells, 7 Steinberg 7, Basel through Oct. 8. Pierre Baetz knows how to occupy a piece of paper. With mixed graphic media and complicated, anonymous imagery, his work demonstrates maturity in many ways beyond work of the other 10 artists on view. Corin Fontana hangs dark stained and wadded rolls of paper from the ceiling in a gloomy pseudo-African environment, more window display than art. Helmut Federle geographically alternates between a fashionable Milanese concept humor and sleep at Swiss cow paintings. Somewhere in the middle range, when he plays with stars and ships at sea, his personal myth comes off convincingly. Niklaus Hasenbühler's mockingly painted locker room in Pistoletto dimensions demonstrates promise where as Markus Kauffmann's newstand "realism" is more literary protest than painting. Carlo Alois is a gifted doodler but only in the catalogue—on opening night nobody could find him on the walls.

Thomas Peter, Galerie 72, 52 Leonhardstrasse, Basel, through Sept. 30. A Basel born, 34-year-old ex-mechanic presents his piece of resistance, a desk-size, self-addressed wooden box opening bilaterally and containing a levered, Oriental-sounding lyre to accompany the crooning of the Sky. His other objects are spring-

hinged totems in slices of aluminum that slide in and out to form various undulations on the wall. He is intrigued by the sound of his materials and a tape accompanies his improvisations on the same sculptures. The earlier small pieces done in Rome have little formal relationship except for craft and Peter's halo-ionic predilection for functional uselessness.

Erwin Bossard's West Point Project drawings on file cards, limited to ball point pen and pencil, jot down environments dealing with the landscape of the soul. Werner Meier executes more variations on the square but as symbols, romantic dream states orchestrated in a delicate use of pencil. Peter Rayer has a field day splashing rainbow motifs on clear plastic, the wall lyrical, summary and inventive as Valentines. Anton Egloff's poignant bust portraits of leaves in aluminum are enchanting IOUs to Magritte. Some love monuments, "Denkmal," by Marianne Sieghart are touchingly sad. Hans Rischner illustrates his detached chavirism in moods ranging from pastoral to savage.

Hansjörg Glatfelter, Gimpel and Hanover, 6 Claridenstrasse, Zurich through Sept. 20. Willi Fust, Galerie Suzanne Bollag, 116 Limmatquai, Zurich through Sept. 28. Two artists delve into the possibilities of squares and chevrons. Glatfelter stays firmly entrenched in the school of his master Max Bill, forcing optic illusions in brightly polychromed pyramidal reliefs that weave spell-binding undulations.

Willi Fust comes on soft as whoppers in pastel, vertically directed paintings—reverberating, personal and a few shades gentler and quieter than anything around.

JOY DAVENPORT

Zurich

Galerie Annemarie Verna, 6 Obere Zährner, through Sept. 31.

LOST FOR CENTURIES, VELASQUEZ'S SIGNED MASTERPIECE DATED 1627, IS FOUND.

This prestigious painting measuring 67" x 38" is the centre part of the work presented during the famous competition of 1871, begun at the request of Philip IV, King of Spain: "The expulsion of the Moriscos from Valencia by Philip III in 1609."

Four painters participated: Vincenzo Carducci, Angelo Nardi, Eugenio Cajani and Diego Velasquez, who won the prize in spite of his young age. Numerous cabalistic writings, signs and figures, have also been discovered in the painting and we note that it might have been used to relate the mysterious meaning of aristocratic occult meetings, held in closed circles. Are these the secrets of the Knights of Solomon Temple Order (Templars Knights)? One could believe it. One of the top coats of the paintings illustrates it and the Hogarth wears the Templar's costume over his coat of mail.

Signature and date, cabalistic texts and figures have been discovered by using Kodak infra-red and ultra-violet films, filters and X-rays.

The owner of this unique piece, kept in a safe of the Banque de Bruxelles, is the Belgian poet, Mademoiselle Therese Sturder (Gendryne Tunder). Mademoiselle Sturder is also a Collector of Modern and Antique Art. She lives in Rue Fets, Brussels, 1040, Belgium. Tel. 666463.

Mr. Louis COLEQUIL, Art Professor at the Royal Academy of Brussels and renowned painter, declares after examination, that this painting is an authentic Velasquez. With Mademoiselle Sturder keep this treasure, considering the ever mounting offers? In this way Art and Science have met.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Introducing Wankel Car

Wankel will launch a car powered by the Wankel engine at the end of 1972. The company has decided to give the car the name Wankel, a joint subsidiary of Citroën and NSU Auto Union. Citroën was set up to manufacture Wankel engines, and limited production is expected to begin early in 1973 at its new factory in the Saar.

Soap Firm for Sale

Amica, a leading Italian private chemical company, is for sale. Andrea Mario Pignatelli, who owns the majority of shares of the company, has decided to sell his interest. He estimates that the company will not be sold to a group. Miriam's supplies 45 percent of the market for soap and cleaning agents.

Firm Gets Amsterdam Listing

Amica is in common shares of the British Allied group will start on the Amsterdam Exchange on Sept. 26. The decision to list the shares in Amsterdam was taken two years ago. Amica is a subsidiary of Allied Breweries itself and the other of wholly-owned Dutch subsidiary Breda-Brewery will become convertible in common stock at January.

'Money Shop' Chain in U.K.

National Bank of Boston, one of America's largest financial institutions, is entering the U.K. consumer lending market. Under the name of the bank's London branch, it has formed a company, Boston Trust & Savings Ltd., to open a chain of "money shops" in high streets throughout the country over the next few years.

Its first consumer lending operation is being launched today through a money-by-post advertising campaign. Boston Trust & Savings Ltd. will offer personal credit services to the public in the form of unsecured personal loans, home-owners loans and unsecured revolving credit accounts. It will also provide a full range of retail banking services, including savings and current accounts. The shops will open during normal shop hours including Saturdays. The pioneer of money shops in Britain was First National City Bank of New York.

Paribas First-Half Earnings Rise

Cle. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas pre-tax earnings in the first half rose to a provisional \$22 million from \$18 million in the same period. The holding company for Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas earned higher net profit of \$1.6 million from last year, with consolidated earnings rising to \$19.3 million from \$18.4 million in 1970. Company president Jacques de Fouchier says he expects consolidated earnings to rise sharply this year over the 1971 level.

French Firm Reports Loss

St. Siderol-Moselane, a steel company, reported a provisional loss of \$24 million for the first half ended April 30, compared with a profit of \$20 million a year earlier. The loss reflects a provision of \$47.9 million for "depreciation of stocks" in the company's portfolio. Siderol-Moselane's portfolio includes 50 percent of the 780-million-franc capital of St. Wendel-Siderol, which is in the process of building the 7-million-ton steel complex at Fos, near Marseilles. Wendel-Siderol reported a profit-loss for 1971 after drawing \$30 million from its reserves, compared with earnings of \$0 million in 1970.

U.S. Deficit Said Reduced By Reflow

Banker Says Return Brings Currency Calm

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—The steady flow of short-term capital to the United States since mid-July has brought the U.S. current-account balance to near-equilibrium and is the main reason for the calmness of foreign-exchange markets, Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Emminger said today.

Dollars began to flow back to the United States soon after the last monetary upheaval caused by the floating of sterling died down, he told reporters after a meeting of monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

This meant, he went on, that in the two-month period to mid-September "the still underlying U.S. deficit" had been compensated for by short-term capital.

Mr. Emminger said the two-day meeting of the OECD's Working Party Three discussed the possibility of revising the existing report on the balance-of-payments adjustment process in the light of monetary and trade developments of the past two years. The report was issued in 1966.

Avoiding Conflict

"The aim is to find a method whereby we can assess and estimate long-term balance-of-payments objectives (of member nations) and to ensure that they aren't in conflict with one another," he said.

Mr. Emminger stressed that agreement on "compatible aims" would be of major importance for the reform of the international monetary and trade systems.

"Whether we will revise the 1966 report is a completely open question," he said.

One of the controversial chapters in the 1966 report says that countries in surplus because of a strong competitive position "can't be called on to deliberately adjust their price levels upwards," though "they can't isolate themselves completely from inflationary tendencies abroad . . . and there will be occasions when revaluation may be a preferable alternative."

The same chapter in the 1966 report says that countries in deficit, because of a weak competitive position, should endeavor to keep the rise in incomes at and if possible below the rate of productivity increase.

"But countries can't be called on to sustain prolonged periods of stagnant demand, and there may be cases where adjustment of the exchange rate seems appropriate," it adds.

The underlying question, which has not yet been answered satisfactorily for all major powers, is whether deficit or surplus nations, or both, should contribute to bring about world balance-of-payments equilibrium, and to what extent.

"We want to work out new rules and guidelines acceptable by all countries . . . and these countries who fall to abide will be asked to justify their attitude," Mr. Emminger said.

Today's session of Working Party Three also dealt with a general review of the balance-of-payments situations of major member countries, especially Japan.

Some members asked the Japanese delegation for "extra efforts" to stimulate the domestic economy and to liberalize imports, especially of a number of quota agricultural products, conference sources said.

The Japanese said they considered their plan to reduce the current-account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product in three or four years time to be right, the sources said.

Burns Rebuffs IMF Rate Proposal

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns today flatly rejected a suggestion by the International Monetary Fund that the United States allow its short-term interest rates to rise.

In testimony before a Senate House economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments, Mr. Burns said that "the Federal Reserve seeks to have interest rates in this country as low as they reasonably can be."

"We're not going to take measures to increase unemployment or reduce employment if we can possibly help it," he said.

"While we appreciate their concern, we will do what we think is right, and we're not inclined at present to take their advice."

The IMF suggestion was contained in the annual report published earlier this week. Other industrial countries, notably Japan and Germany, were urged at the same time to expand their economies in a way that would lower interest rates, thus reducing the interest rate "gap" between the United States and the rest of the industrial world.

However, in answer to a series of questions from Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., Mr. Burns acknowledged that the Federal Reserve anticipates a lesser rate

of growth of the money supply than has prevailed in the past three months.

"We can succeed in avoiding the high rates of growth without creating a credit crunch," the Fed chairman said. Nevertheless, the implication was that money might be less easily available in the months ahead, which could lead to some firming up of interest rates.

The general thrust of Mr. Burns' testimony was an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for successful negotiations on international monetary reform.

"There is a strong desire on the part of central bankers to move ahead," he said. "I sense that the willingness to accommodate various views is widespread."

He seemed less optimistic on the prospects for a turn-around in the U.S. deficits both on trade and in the overall balance of payments accounting. In his prepared testimony, Mr. Burns volunteered that the necessary adjustments on trade "are taking place more slowly than had been hoped or anticipated."

Asked by Rep. William B. Widnall, R., N.J., whether the United States is "turning the corner on our trade deficit," Mr. Burns responded: "As yet, I don't see any indications that I am willing to interpret in this manner."

The Fed chairman said he believes that the monetary role of gold "will continue to diminish in the years ahead while there will be a continuing increase in the importance of SDRs (special drawing rights)."

He said that other issues deserve greater attention than gold, and said he would "do nothing" at this time on proposals to allow U.S. citizens legally to hold or sell gold.

Losses Offset

Mr. Burns gave an accounting of the profit and loss effects of the Federal Reserve's currency swap arrangements since Aug. 15, 1971. He said that the Fed estimates its losses at approximately \$100 million because of the appreciation of other currencies since then. This loss has been offset by the Treasury's profit which has been created by the increase in the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce.

Mr. Burns conceded in answers to questions that the loss on currencies could have been sharply reduced if the gold "window" had been closed about a week before that step was taken on Aug. 15 a year ago.

In describing the recently instituted Federal Reserve sale of foreign currencies which was begun on July 19, 1972, Mr. Burns referred to them as "sizeable," a contrast to the way they had been described by the Treasury department.

Mr. Burns said the Fed since then has intervened on nine occasions and sold about \$35 million of foreign currencies, but that in fact "the amount offered by the bank for sale was much larger . . . sufficient to make even reckless speculators stop and think."

In dealing with the broader questions of modernization of the international monetary system, Mr. Burns said that "in principle, I agree there should be greater flexibility for the exchange rate of the dollar. I would hope the dollar rate would not change with any frequency. I hope for stability. But if a basic disequilibrium arises, we ought not to live with it but try to change the (dollar) rate promptly."

The Fed report showed that the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in hands of the public—averaged \$241.3 billion in the four weeks ended Sept. 6, which represented an 8.9 percent seasonally-adjusted, compounded annual rate of growth in the three months ended on that date. By contrast, the Federal Open Market Committee—which is responsible for the Fed's policy decisions—is thought to be aiming for a rate of growth in the money supply of about 6 percent.

Prices Drop In Lethargic N.Y. Trading

Brokers Say Caution Holds Back Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—The stock market failed to generate any enthusiasm today, mainly because of an absence of bullish economic news, and New York Stock Exchange prices finished slightly lower in continued dull trading.

Commenting on the market's indifferent performance, one broker said he thought stock prices would continue to drift mostly lower on small turnover, as in the previous weeks, "until investors are convinced that the economy is really sound."

Investors have for some time been apprehensive over rising interest rates, higher food prices and that the Nixon administration has not been able to halt the inflationary spiral.

Investor interest has been reflected by the light volume on the New York Stock Exchange since Labor Day. Since then the daily trading average has dipped to about 11.60 million shares from 16.30 million shares in August.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow but lower range throughout the session today, finishing down 0.23 at 947.25.

Turnover slumped to 11.60 million shares from 12.50 million yesterday. Most analysts say that the market will continue to ease until trading expands.

The weakest issues were gold mining, glamour and stocks responding to specific news developments. The gold issues weakened after a sharp drop in the price of gold in London prompted rumors that the Soviet Union is stepping up bullion sales in the West to pay for grain imports.

Among the depressed gold issues, American South African fell 2 1/2 to 45 3/4, Dome Mines 3 to 68 3/4, Campbell Red Lake 7/8 to 34 5/8 and Homestake 5/8 to 25 7/8.

The two-session upsurge in the glamour issues ended today as most stocks in this category declined. Disney dropped 1/8 to 177 1/2, Motorola 1 1/2 to 114, Polaroid 1 3/8 to 108 7/8, Schering-Plough 1 1/4 to 118 3/4, and Philip Morris 1 1/4 to 101.

Prices eased in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. Selected issues, however, edged higher. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 36.15, while declines topped advances, 466 to 360. Turnover was 247 million shares, compared with a 2.81 million yesterday.

U.S. Personal Income Rises by \$6.9 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—National personal income showed a solid increase of \$6.9 billion the last month, the Commerce Department said today.

This brought personal income to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$393.8 billion. A month earlier, personal income rose \$10 billion.

Most of the August increase was centered in higher payrolls, up \$5 billion. More than half of the gain was in commodity-producing industries.

There was also a \$1.2-billion increase in government payrolls and a \$2-billion rise in manufacturing payrolls, the department said.

Gold Price Falls in Europe, Soviet Sales Talk Ruled Out

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—

Gold prices dropped rather sharply on London and European markets today, amid rumors that the Soviet Union has started selling the metal in some volume in Western markets to cover foreign exchange costs of grain imports.

But bullion dealers in Zurich and London said such reports were "quite unfounded."

"We have seen nothing in the way of Russian metal here," noted an official of Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich. "There is no special factor to account for the sudden price drop today—the price has slipped simply because speculators and other holders of the metal are taking their profits," the official said.

Other Swiss banks that trade in gold, agreed the sell-off was "somewhat sharp" but stressed the decline largely reflected "speculative profit-taking in a market lacking much in the way of new support."

London dealers set the morning price at \$35.10 an ounce, down 7 1/2 cents from yesterday's close. The price dropped another 60 cents at the afternoon trading to close officially at \$35.50 an ounce.

Trading in London was fairly active, with speculative holders apparently trying to salvage some of their fast disappearing profits. Since August, when the metal was traded up to a peak of around \$71 an ounce, there has been persistent profit-taking, which had gradually pulled the price down.

"The \$71 an ounce market proved to be a 'magic' figure which brought in considerable profit-taking," noted an official of Sharnes Pley Ltd.

Selling persisted. London dealers agree that gold selling was "quite persistent," though the reason was "somewhat obscure." An official of Samuel Montagu & Co. reported "a fair volume of selling by investors."

Another P&O director Lord Inchepe previously declared his opposition to the bid for Bovis, a construction and property development enterprise.

P&O said Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brown and Lord Inchepe intend to continue as directors of the shipping company. The offer document for Bovis will be mailed to stockholders about the middle of next week.

As the board meeting ended, the Department of Trade and Industry said it did not intend to refer the planned merger to the Monopolies Commission.

The merger has been opposed by some P&O shareholders on the ground that the offer for Bovis is too generous.

For P&O directors who favor the merger, a major attraction of Bovis is its management, which has won a high reputation in the property development field.

P&O Board Splits on Bid

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ).—

The board of directors of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. split today over the question of its planned takeover of Bovis Ltd., financial sources said.

At a P&O board meeting to approve the offer document for Bovis, directors A.B. Marshall and D.D. Brown said they could not associate themselves with the recommendations contained in the document.

Another P&O director Lord Inchepe previously declared his opposition to the bid for Bovis, a construction and property development enterprise.

P&O said Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brown and Lord Inchepe intend to continue as directors of the shipping company. The offer document for Bovis will be mailed to stockholders about the middle of next week.

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U.S. Firms Raise Prices Despite Controls, Poll Says

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (NYT).—A survey made confidentially for the Federal Reserve Board has found that the Price Commission's profit-margin rule has had little effect in restraining price increases by big manufacturing and mining companies.

The survey was made by McKinsey & Co., a prominent management consulting company, and covered 114 companies, according to McKinsey's summary memorandum. The document was given to The New York Times by Desperate in hopes of discrediting the Nixon administration's wage-price controls program.

The summary said that the profit-margin rule "has not affected the pricing decisions of most sampled companies and it appears unlikely that the rule will have a significant impact prior to April 30, 1973."

That is the expiration date of the Economic Stabilization Act. President Nixon, if re-elected, is expected to ask Congress for authority to continue the program, perhaps in modified form, beyond April 30.

The survey, conducted informally by telephone, dealt only with the profit-margin rule, and did not examine the other, perhaps primary, cutting edge of the program—the requirement that price increases by big companies must be justified by rises in what are called "allowable" costs.

The profit-margin rule applies to most companies with more than 60 employees. It forbids price increases even if a company has allowable cost increases if its profit margin—the ratio of pretax operating income to net sales—exceeds that of the so-called base period.

The base period is the average of margins in two of the three years preceding Aug. 15, 1971. Companies that have not raised prices since the Aug. 15-Nov. 15 freeze are exempt from the profit-margin test.

The McKinsey memorandum listed 13 complaints by business, most of which have been heard before. Their general tenor was that some companies had cyclically low margins during the base period and are now being unfairly penalized. It was also said that the rule is a disincentive to tight cost controls, that its administration is complex and confusing and its effects are unfairly discriminatory.

An invitation to the Price Commission to comment on the McKinsey findings produced no response.

In the past, officials have said that any system of controls tends to produce distortions and inequities, that the Price Commission makes some exceptions, that the need for controls to stop inflation was an overriding consideration and that, anyway, the controls are meant to be temporary.

McKinsey reported that of the 114 companies, "only 15 had avoided all price increases over last fall's freeze levels and only nine cases was the profit-margin rule a significant consideration in the decision not to raise prices. All 15 companies indicated they planned to continue to avoid price increases for the rest of this year."

The survey found that of 99 companies that had raised prices, "only three had subsequently rolled back some of these increases and only nine anticipate any roll-backs before the first of the year." Of the other 67 companies, "only a few" thought they might have profit-margin problems before April 30.

The complaints about the rule provided some confirmation that it has restricted price increases. For example, it was said that some companies have been forced to forgo price increases because at least one competitor had held the line because of the profit-margin rule.

Money Expansion Continues Despite Resistance by Fed

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Despite stubborn resistance from the Federal Reserve System, monetary expansion is continuing at a rapid rate, the Fed's weekly statement showed yesterday.

Two key indicators of the availability of funds in the economy—the money supply and available bank reserves—both showed rates of growth during the most recent reporting periods that were markedly higher than most analysts assumed to be the Fed's current target.

During the week ended Wednesday, the money managers were forced to take drastic action to absorb a massive flow of funds into the money market that resulted from a sharp drawing down of the federal government's checking accounts at the Federal Reserve banks, as well as a large and some degree unexpected increase in the credit that the reserve system automatically grants on checks in the process of collection.

To offset the funds that flowed into the money market as government checks were cashed and the funds transferred to private

commercial banks from the Federal Reserve, the money managers reduced their security holdings by almost \$1.9 billion on a daily average during the week—with much of the reduction coming in the form of matched sale-purchase agreements on Treasury bills.

These so-called "reverse repos" have the effect of temporarily draining funds from the money market, as banks and government security dealers pay for the bills that the Fed is selling. A total of \$1.9 billion in reverse repos was outstanding on Wednesday night.

The Fed report showed that the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in hands of the public—averaged \$241.3 billion in the four weeks ended Sept. 6, which represented an 8.9 percent seasonally-adjusted, compounded annual rate of growth in the three months ended on that date. By contrast, the Federal Open Market Committee—which is responsible for the Fed's policy decisions—is thought to be aiming for a rate of growth in the money supply of about 6 percent.

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84	84	84	84	46	46
85	85	85	85	46 1/2	46 1/2
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87	87	87	87	47 1/2	47 1/2
88	88	88	88	48	48
89	89				

International Stock Indexes						European Gold Marks		
		1972				Sept. 15, 1972		
							Gp.	Cd.
East.	Ft.	High	Low			London.....	\$6.18	\$5.80
Vest.	Ft.	114.7	85.4			Zurich.....	\$6.82	\$5.55
						Paris (12.5 kilo)	\$6.30	\$5.55

Frankfurt.....	117.62	117.27	117.67	96.93
London.....	150.61	150.62	150.48	126.93
Paris.....	102.23	102.05	102.35	91.14
Stockholm 30.....	213.40	213.00	212.95	196.78
Amsterdam.....	48.30	48.35	49.73	43.69
Madrid.....	120.1	120.8	134.9	106.1
Barcelona.....	578.59	578.00	583.95	538.95
Valencia.....	412.40	412.00	419.32	359.91
Seville.....	412.40	412.00	420.92	371.91
Munich.....	421.2	421.50	421.9	347.1

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Friday in observance of Old People's Day, a national holiday.

(a) new. (o) old.


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PEANUTS

boot!

B. C.

ON YOUR PLANET DO YOU HAVE RACIAL STRIFE?

WHAT'S THAT?

THAT'S WHERE PEOPLE MALIGN ONE ANOTHER BECAUSE OF COLOR.

WE HAVE NO PREJUDICES, ...WE'RE ALL COLOR BLIND!

SURE! ...I'M BLACK AND YOU TWO GUYS ARE GREEN!

LET'S GO, BUORK

L. L. ABNER

GOOD OLE CORNSPEW! GIVE IT TO US STRAIGHT THAT IS FOOD AT REG'LAR INTERVALS.

WONDER IF THESE OLD BEAMS OVER THE ENTRANCE ARE FOTTEN--

TSK!-THEY ARE!!

BEE TLE BAILEY

MARTHA! ALL MY BEST SOCKS HAVE HOLES!!

I HAPPEN TO BE A GENERAL'S WIFE! YOU DON'T EXPECT ME TO DARN SOCKS, DO YOU?

I DIDN'T THINK OF THAT

MIS PEACH

IRA, YOU'RE NOT YOUR USUALLY HANDSOME, URBANE SELF TODAY...

I'M NOT? I WONDER WHY NOT?

PROBABLY BECAUSE YOU NEVER ARE.

BUZ SAWYER

YOU'VE ARRESTED THE HIJACKERS, LANDED IN A TREE, LEG AND TUBS BROKEN, TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL...

WELL, THAT ABOUT TIES UP EVERYTHING. A GOOD EVENING'S WORK, SAWYER. THANKS.

I JES CAN'T FIGURE WHAT WENT WRONG, 'RELLA.

WE WAS GREEDY, ASA. I RECKON I WASN'T MEANT TO HAVE NO NEW TEETH.

WIZARD OF ID

WHAT IS YOUR NAME, MY CHILD?

LITTLE BOOPEE

ASIDE FROM THAT... WHAT IS YOUR PROBLEM?

I LOST MY SHEEP.

WHERE DID YOU LOSE THEM?

BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET

AH, YESSSS... A LOT OF THEM ARE LOST THERE.

REX MORGAN M.D.

MARK SHOULD BE GOING BACK TO THE HOSPITAL—NOT HOME, LAURA! YOU'RE DOING NEITHER MY NOR YOURSELF ANY GOOD BY NOT ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE! HE NEEDS PROFESSIONAL HELP!

MARK, LET ME TAKE YOU BACK TO STATE HOSPITAL! I'M A DOCTOR!

IS THERE NO OTHER WAY, DOCTOR?

NOT THAT I KNOW! YOU SAID YOU'RE NOT A CRIMINAL—AND WE KNOW THAT! BUT IF YOU DON'T GET HELP, YOU CAN GET INVOLVED IN A CRIMINAL ACT—AND THAT WOULD BE TRAGIC!

POGO

...SHE'S BEEN TALKING MY COMEBACKS FOR ME GOT A FUNNY LOOK IN HER EYE.

DO YA SEE SHE'S BACK FROM YOUR SESSAO TAKE A GOOD LONG LOOK!

...COULDN'T I SPEAK PRIVATELY FOR MYSELF... LEAVE ME TAKE A FURTHER SURVEY OF YOU.

RIP KIRBY

OH, NO, YOU DON'T, CHUBBY!

HOLD THEM, WIGGERS! HOLD THEM!

THEY'VE FOUND THEM!

POOR WIGGERS!

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M GETTIN' A TIP FOR THE WAITER SO HE WON'T BRING ME NO VEGTABLES!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHEED

CINEE

ENCHIL

LADAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: ROUSE FOAMY INFUSE BELFRY

Answer: The back part of these weapons is in the center—"FI-REAR-MS"

BOOKS

THE OGRE

By Michel Tournier. Translated from the French by Barbara Bray. Doubleday & Co. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Marian Engel

"I've just read over what I've written," says the narrator-protagonist of this novel. "My name is Abel Tiffauges. I run a garage in the Place de la Porte des Terres and I'm not crazy." I've just read the whole of the story of Abel Tiffauges. My own perceptions and pretensions have been stripped so bare by this strange, rich, terrifying book that I cannot stand with Tiffauges and proclaim my sanity.

Picture the child, in his infant effort to decipher the world through signs, portents, instincts, gypsy patterns. Picture the novelist, pattern-making from infant memories, telling always the same story. "There was a child went forth..." until you think there is no new way to tell this story, the well has run dry. Then read Tournier's construction of the mind and experience of Abel Tiffauges, who comes to know he is an ogre, a paradigm of history.

Tournier's first novel was the much-praised "Friday," a reworking of Robinson Crusoe. This time, he turns his multiple myth-making to a figure more firmly rooted in society, an anomic garage mechanic raised in a Catholic boarding school; a solitary man without family, whose only youthful friend was Nestor, the school janitor's son, a fat hermaphrodite with mystical leanings. "I'm not crazy," Tiffauges has the courage to write. He knows already that he is Everyman.

It was Nestor, Tiffauges reveals in his magical, left hand-written journal, who first taught him to read signs and turn them into epiphanies, to follow the manic moments, to follow the thread of the book's heroism.

And it is the memory of Nestor (who died in a school fire Tiffauges believes he caused by dreaming it) that sustains him in his adult life. Food, blood, excitement, the strange beauty of naked children, night, the northern romances of Jack London and James Oliver Curwood—these, and a liking for raw meat, are Tiffauges's touchstones. After a garage accident prevents him from working, he becomes obsessed by the voices of school-children, and hangs around schoolyards to record them. When he goes further, and befriends a schoolgirl, he is charged with rape. Sexually, he is not quite normal—capable, but neither well-equipped nor potent—but neither is he vicious. The evidence against him is the child's perverted accusation, and his own mysteriousness.

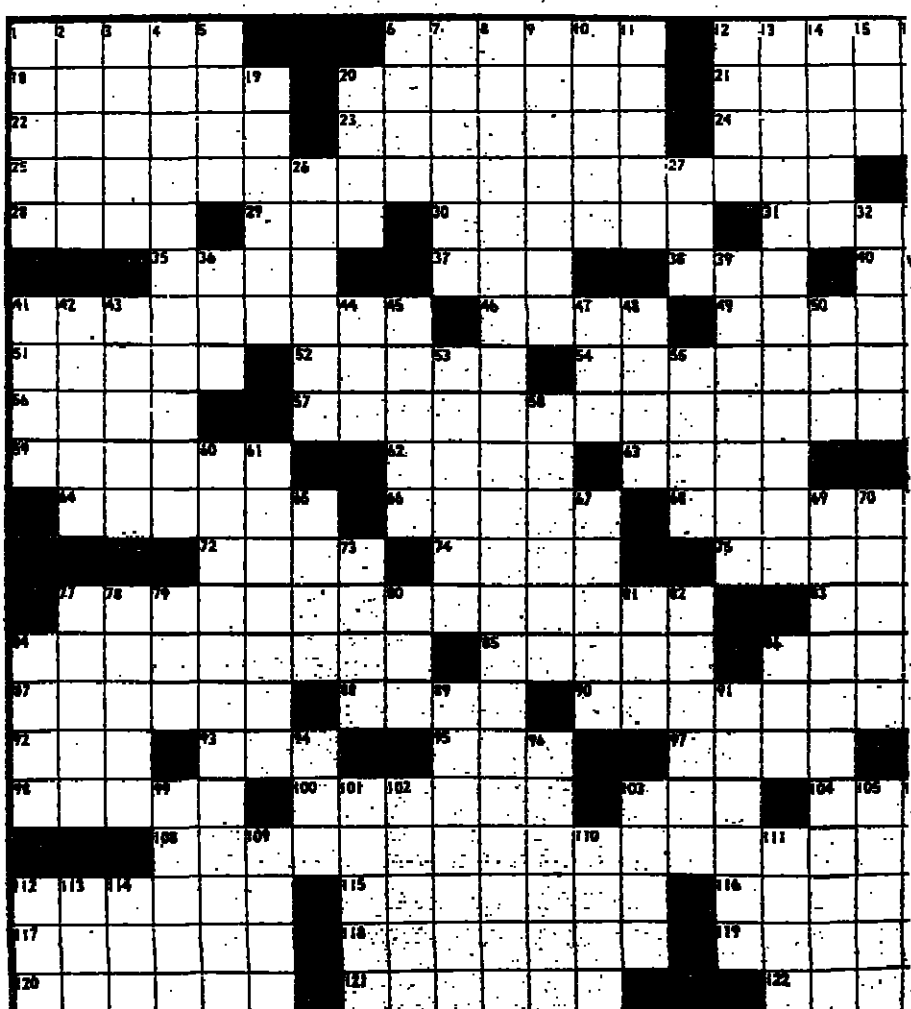
War comes and releases him from the charge. Childlike Roland marches gaily toward his Dark Tower, an ogre in search of a kingdom. He finds it quickly enough when he is captured and sent to East Prussia.

So rich and suitable a kingdom he had never dared to dream

Marian Engel is the author of "The Honeycomb" and other novels. © The New York

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CLOSE CALLS—By Threba Johnson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 Worries
2 In—by
3 Cheat
4 Clover yield
5 Creator
6 Flat away
7 Strong flow
8 Plan
9 Aves
10 Clay leaves
11 Film about
12 Texas town
13 Antioxidant
14 Excitements
15 Proprietor
16 Untamed
17 Certain
18 From
19 Like a mad hen
20 Tokyo's old name
21 Camel's name
22 Condition
23 Suffix
24 Islamic month
25 Edgar and C.P.
26 Of the ear
27 —continuum
28 Veritas: Var.
29 Cricketer's name
30 Group in Bond movie
31 Marx and others
32 Stewart Brand compilation
33 Adjusts
34 Kind of crew
35 Utter

DOWN
10 "Gredan Ura" man
11 O'Neill girl
12 River to Caspian
13 Poetic
14 Son of Isaac
15 Crad
16 Villi one
17 Scotch dance
18 Last rebel
19 Auditory
20 Cobblers' gear
21 Chess: null
22 Tology
23 Mural of al-
24 —no-varum
25 —cress
26 Place for a car key: Abbr.
27 Man of
28 Indecent
29 Go whole hog
30 African fly
31 Irish port and hay
32 Kind of speech
33 Jargon
34 Baltic land
35 Modern
36 Poetic
37 Onslaught
38 Mac and Rebecca

Edge Indians in 15th Brewers Win, 4-3, At 30, Ali Learns

UKELE, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The Brewers won their 15th game in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Cleveland Indians 4-3 at Cleveland last night.

Joe Mauer led the Brewers in the first inning, hitting a home run and a double. He also walked with one out in the 15th. After he stole home, he was tagged out by the Indians' catcher, who was caught before he could throw to first.

Story gave the Brewers the sweep against the Indians. It was the first time since the four-year history of the Indians' sweep of the Brewers in 1968 that the Indians won all four games.

Friday man, Pappas, Cubs, 9-3. The Cubs won their 15th game in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Chicago White Sox 9-3 at Chicago last night.

Cardinal and Billy will be home for the Cubs, who have won 15 games in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Chicago White Sox 9-3 at Chicago last night.

League Standings. The Cubs won their 15th game in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Chicago White Sox 9-3 at Chicago last night.

Boxer Retains Title. The Cubs won their 15th game in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Chicago White Sox 9-3 at Chicago last night.

Thursday's Line Scores. The Cubs won their 15th game in the first sweep ever in the National League, defeating the Chicago White Sox 9-3 at Chicago last night.

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By Dave Anderson

DEER LAKE, Pa. Sept. 15 (UPI)—On a wooded hill about 25 miles north of Reading, an old dirt road led up to where two acres of trees had been leveled. In the clearing, Muhammad Ali stood outside a low log cabin, his gym. Not far away was a larger log cabin near a wooden stable with four horses. Behind the gym another log cabin was being built near the long yellow and white mobile home where he is living.

"I always wanted to have a real training camp in the mountains," he was saying. "Real logs, hard beds, coal stoves."

He has been preparing for his 12-round bout with Floyd Patterson next Wednesday at Madison Square Garden.

"No fighter's ever built a real camp like this. When you picture a training camp for a fighter, you picture this. Going up a hill, a dirt road, trees and woods. This is what I always thought of when I was a kid. Not hotels. No going into a fancy hotel lobby, with chandeliers and ples and cakes. That's not a training camp. This gym cost me \$65,000 to build. I'll cost me \$150,000 by the time everything's finished, the other buildings and all."

"I'm buying three more house trailers, too. They're beautiful, like penthouse suites. Cost me \$8,000. I'll have four. I'll be able to sleep 20 people here. But it's worth it."

Ali says that his training expenses for his title extravaganza with Joe Frazier last year amounted to \$250,000.

Suddenly, at 30, Ali has begun to think about his financial future.

"No more cars, no more Rolls Royces," he said. "I got two Rolls Royces, they cost me about \$63,000, but I'm going to make them pay off. I'm going to run them until they can't run any more. The money I spent on them would have bought a \$300,000 housing project. The houses would have paid themselves off and my kids would have had security for life."

He and his wife, Belinda, have four children, three daughters and a son. He talks of six more children.

"It ain't too late to start saving, because I can earn for 10 years if I have to. I thought about 10 years from now. I said to myself, 'Man, if I don't watch it, I'll be broke.' I get \$100,000 a fight. I buy something cost \$8,000, something else cost \$24,000 and the 100 goes like hell. It costs me \$10,000 a month to live. I can't

keep that up. I'm going to quit it from here. I own what I have and I'm going to keep what I have."

"I'm going to make my wife make her own clothes. She don't have to, but I'm going to make her do it. I read about this man Lamar Hunt, the football man, how he's got only two or three suits and drives an old Plymouth, but he's worth millions. He flies second-class on planes, him and his whole family. He says, 'Why spend money on something when you can't get it back?' And he's right."

All has been guaranteed \$250,000 for the Patterson bout, which will put his career earnings at about \$7 million before taxes.

"I don't want nobody whispering. 'See that waitress, that's Muhammad Ali's daughter.' That's pitiful when you think about it. Muhammad Ali made all that money and his daughter's working for \$125 a week. But it ain't gonna happen."

He picked up his four-month-old son and kissed him.



IN THE BRISKEET—Floyd Patterson works out with a medicine ball for fight with Ali.

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NFL Opens Play This Weekend With Some Familiar Names Gone

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The NFL season is under way. The Packers and the Browns are in new uniforms this weekend as the National Football League opens its 53rd season.

Other star players likely to be missing this season since they were cut late by their clubs include John Mackey, once the premier tight end for the Baltimore Colts, Jim Nance, the former New England Patriot rusher, Bob Jeter, former defensive back of the Green Bay Packers, Pat Studdstill, a top punter and wide receiver with a number of teams.

After two months of exhibition games, the 28 coaches have each cut their rosters to 40 players in preparation for Sunday's 12 open-

ers followed by the Monday night television special.

There has been a minor change in the position of the hash marks determining where the ball is put in play, there are four new coaches (Tom Sestak, John Roston, Abe Giron and Bill Peterson) and two teams are in different stadiums (San Francisco and Kansas City). But basically the sport will have a familiar look, with the defenses dominating the game.

A nagging worry continues to be the injuries that rob the game of exciting young stars—particularly running backs. An example was the retirement of Larry Rasmussen, who was labeled by many experts, including George Halas—who has seen them all—as the greatest

running back in the history of the game. But the 1972 pre-season schedule was not quite so devastating as last year, when Joe Namath, Sonny Jurgensen and a host of other stars were injured.

Some players continue to be puzzles. The leading example is Thomas, who officially never reported to San Diego, where Earl Edwards has collected a bunch of veterans, including Deacon Jones.

There have been the usual number of trades. The biggest was made by Minnesota, which picked up Tarkenton to bolster its offense and the most were made by San Diego, where Earl Edwards has collected a bunch of veterans, including Deacon Jones.

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The Outlook, Barring Funny Bounces

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The outlook for professional football games this weekend:

SUNDAY

NEW YORK JETS (2-3) won, lost and tied in exhibition games at BUFFALO (3-2-1)—Since the Super Bowl triumph three seasons ago, the Jets have been a team of winners and losers. They have no excuses now, with talent and depth to win the division. The Bills will be a test because of improvement in morale and organization if not defense. Dennis Shaw and O.J. Simpson had great summers. Betting choice: Jets by 7 points.

NEW YORK GIANTS (2-2-1) at DETROIT (4-2-1)—The Giants' pre-season victories were against three of the league's weakest, the Patriots, Eagles and Browns. The Lions make yards and points in gulps, led by an all-pro quarterback, Greg Landry. Charlie Sanders, the incomparable but injured tight end, has been replaced by Craig Cotton, who's good but no Sanders. Betting choice: Lions by 9 1/2.

KANSAS CITY (5-2-0)—These are mostly the same guys who played in pro football's longest game last Christmas. The Dolphins have added speed with Mercury Morris nudging Jim Kwik at running back, but the reworked defensive line still does not rush the passer. The Chiefs usually look great but this maturing team sometimes goes flat on offense. Ed Podolski and Wendell Hayes are the running backs. Betting choice: Chiefs by 3 1/2.

OAKLAND (4-3-0) at PITTSBURGH (4-1-1)—The Raiders, always powerful, have new young starters in Ken Stabler at quarterback over Darly Lamonica; Don Highsmith, running back; Cliff Branch, receiver; Gerald Irons, middle linebacker, and Art Shell, defensive end. Betting choice: Oakland by 3 1/2.

CINCINNATI (3-3-0) at NEW ENGLAND (2-4-0)—The Bengals hope their new young quarterback, Andy Dalton, can play. He hurt his hand in a 44-14 loss to the Falcons. Paul Brown, where's your defense? The Pats' franchise begins and just about ends with Jim Plunkett. The quarterback had a good summer, as did Randy Vataha, whose catches totaled 403 yards, best in the league. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 3 1/2.

DENVER (2-3-1) at DENVER (2-3-0)—There was no better passer in the exhibition than the Oilers' Dan Pastorini. At Johnson, a rookie free agent and a quarterback in college, will start at running back behind a shaky offensive line. The Broncos go with 33-year-old Charlie Johnson, who last job at Houston was a backup quarterback. Betting choice: Oilers by 3.

SAN DIEGO (4-1-1) at SAN FRANCISCO (3-3-0)—The 49ers regain from the injured list four key men, Ken Willard, Cas Bonnell, Jimmy Johnson and Cedric Hardman. This should be a great team and a real test for the refurbished Chargers. They have six new defensive starters. Lee White replaces injured Old Edwards at fullback. Betting choice: San Francisco by 3.

GREEN BAY (4-2-0) at CLEVELAND (4-0-0)—Scott Hunter, the quarterback leads the improvement for the Packers, who made nine position changes, seven on defense. But that's the Vernon Vanoy, twice a Giant reject, at defensive tackle replacing injured Mike McCoy. The Browns lost three defensive ends through injury and are desperate there, as well as at quarterback. Mike Phipps, young and scrawny, cannot pass aging and slow Bill Nelsen, who is so vulnerable to injury. Betting choice: Cleveland by 1.

ST. LOUIS (4-2-0) at BALTIMORE (3-3-0)—John Unitas, 39 and beginning his 17th pro season, picked defense apart in the exhibition. His receivers, Ed Hinton and Cotton Spreyer, are

hardly yesterday's Ray Berry or Jimmy Orr. Another injury up front and that good Colt defense is in danger. Betting choice: Baltimore by 1 1/2.

ATLANTA (1-4-0) at CHICAGO (1-4-1)—Norm van Brocklin did not play his full season regular season, until the final exhibition, which was won, 44-14. "For the first time," he says, "we have the people who can win." Bob Berry returns as the quarterback. The Bears' leading ground-gainer is the quarterback, Bob Douglas, which about says it all for this team, already burdened with injuries. Betting choice: Atlanta by 1 1/2.

LOS ANGELES (1-5-0)—The Rams' exhibition record was deceiving because Tom Prothro played irregular and rested Roman Gabriel, his quarterback. Kermit Alexander's injury leaves a hole in the secondary but the rest of the team is of playoff caliber. The Saints are scrambling as usual and Archie Manning passed poorly in pre-season. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 9 1/2.

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A New No. 1 Opening in College Football

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The debut of the new top-ranked team and the opening of the Big Ten campaign are the highlights of this week's college football activity, but much of the interest will be centered on the follow-up performances of UCLA and Nebraska.

For the first time since 1970, the top-ranked team will not be wearing Nebraska uniforms. Oklahoma, the major rival of Nebraska in the Big Eight conference, moved into the No. 1 spot this week after the Cornhuskers were upset by UCLA last Saturday night. The Sooners, ranked third in last year's final ratings, open their campaign at home against Utah State tomorrow.

The Big Ten, which has three teams ranked in the top 20, has four conference games scheduled, with the big one pitting Michigan State against Illinois at Champaign, Ill. Ohio State, ranked No. 4, enters the fray. California, No. 10, is host to Northwestern and Minnesota visits Indiana in the other conference games.

Purdue and Wisconsin, the two other members of the Big Ten, open against nonconference rivals. Purdue, ranked No. 19, is host to Bowling Green and Wisconsin entertains Northern Illinois.

UCLA, which shocked the college football world with its upset of Nebraska, travels to meet Pittsburgh and it will be interesting to see if the 11th-ranked Bruins can avoid an emotional letdown against the mediocre Panthers. Last year, Pittsburgh beat UCLA, 29-25, and started the Bruins on the way to a 2-7-1 season.

Nebraska returns home to play Texas A&M. Last week, the Cornhuskers committed five turnovers in their poorest performance in three years, but the Aggies can't count on that happening again.

In other major games tomorrow, seventh-ranked Penn State visits sixth-ranked Tennessee. Second-ranked Southern California is host to Oregon State, third-ranked Colorado enters the Cincinnati, eighth-ranked LSU is host to Pacific and 12th-ranked Arizona State plays Houston.

Ryun, Beaten in London Mile, Reports That He May Turn Pro. LONDON, Sept. 15—Jim Ryun, the world mile record holder, lost to Tony Polhill of New Zealand in the mile at London's Crystal Palace tonight and then said he might turn professional.

Ryun, a 25-year-old runner from Lawrence, Kan., said that the International Track Association of America, a professional organization, was attempting to sign him.

"You can say I am really interested, because I think it is about time I got something out of the sport," he said. Polhill won in 3 minutes 57 seconds and Ryun was clocked in 3:57.4.

Lee Evans of the United States beat Britain's David Jenkins by a full second to win the 400 meters. Evans won in 45.5, Jenkins was second in 46.5 and Peter Gabbett, Britain's decathlon specialist, finished third in 47.1.

In the two miles, Rod Dixon of New Zealand won in 8:19.4—a New Zealand national record—beating Steve Fontaine of the United States, at 8:24.8, and David Black of Britain, at 8:26.4.

Final '71 NFL Standings

AMERICAN DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Miami	10	3	1
Baltimore	10	4	0
N.Y.	9	5	0
New England	8	6	0
Buffalo	1	12	0

CENTRAL DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Cleveland	9	5	0
Minnesota	8	6	0
Houston	4	9	1
Cincinnati	4	9	1

WESTERN DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Kansas City	10	4	0
Oakland	9	5	0
San Diego	8	6	0
Denver	5	8	1

NATIONAL CONFERENCE			
	W	L	T
Dallas	11	3	0
Washington	9	5	0
Philadelphia	8	6	0
St. Louis	4	9	1
N.Y. Giants	4	9	1

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